OYAL
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
...never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
...COLEMAN & CO. Agents.

THE BEST
IN THE MARKET
...Bakers' Ex...
AND
FAMILY FLOUR,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY
for bakers and export trade by Salem ...
Portland agency ...
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TUTT'S
PILLS
TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.
From these sources arise three fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence. Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt, removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
Sold everywhere. Office 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

O. R. & N. CO.
...C. S. S. CO.
NOTICE.
FOLLOWING CHANGES WILL TAKE effect ... sailing dates ...
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
RAIL DIVISION.
...after July 22, 1883, transfer ... north dock, Portland, at ... at Albina at ... Arrive at ... Walla Walla at ...
Passenger Trains ... Junction ...
Sleeping Cars ... between Portland ...
COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
...Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
...at Portland from Dalles at ... P. M.
...AND ASTORIA FAST LINE.
DAILY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY.
...West leaves Portland at 6 A. M.
...Astoria at 11 ...
...at Portland received on board ...

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.
EAST SIDE.
...EEN PORTLAND AND CORGES ...
...O & C R. R. to Woodburn ...
...and After May 15th, 1883, ...
WEST SIDE.
...PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE ...
...all points on Narrow Gauge Division ...
...Offices—Cor. Front and D Streets.
...SCOTT ... JOHN MUIR, ...
...P. ROGERS, General Agent.
...L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
WESTERN DIVISIONS.
PACIFIC DIVISION
...Kalama at 10:15 A. M. ... Arrive at New Tacoma ...
...Tacoma at ... Arrive at Kalama ...
Connections.
...Kalama with Sound steamers for Victoria ... and all points on Puget Sound ... with the Olympia and Tenino railroad ...
...with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Portland and steamship lines ...
...AND D'OREILLE DIVISION
...Ainsworth Junction at 6 ... P. M. ... Spokane Falls ...
Connection
...Junction with ... R. & N. Co. ...
...JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.
...P. ROGERS, General Agent.

...R & C...
...ALL PAPER
Carpets, Etc.
FACTORY AT WILLSBURG
...rerooms 166, 165 First St. 167, 169 Front St.
Portland, Oregon.

...ENGRAVERS...

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXII. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883. NO. 7270

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Constitutionality of the Chinese Act Challenged.

ARRIVAL OF VILLARD'S GERMAN GUESTS.

Judgment Rendered Against the Western Union—Proceedings of the American Bar Association—News in General.

Mackay and his Postal Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug 26.—A New York special says: I had a talk with Bonanza Mackay about the new concern a day or two ago. The company has transferred $2,000,000 of its stock to the mining king, which gives him $1,000,000 over the controlling interest. The company, Mackay tells me, will be run in connection with a new cable company fostered by Alderman Headley of London, who was over here a little while ago. The work of pushing this company forward will go ahead very rapidly now. Branches are being established from Olean, N. Y., to the Oil region. A large force is at work joining Chicago and St. Louis. Aim at immediately steps are to be taken towards San Francisco, and the right of way ... months the Postal company will be in complete working order. The principle adopted by the English government for the telegraph system is that uniform charges are to be made, whether messages are sent only across the street or from New York to San Francisco. These charges will be twenty-five cents for twenty words and one cent for every additional word. A good feature of the scheme is the issuing of stamps to various commercial houses with which to prepay messages. Mackay says Fair, his former partner, may go into the affair, and he believes it will prove an immensely money making scheme, because the public will have confidence in its permanency by reason of a clause in the charter forbidding the company from consolidating with any other for a period of at least twenty years.

American Bar Association

SARATOGA, Aug 24.—The American Bar Association held its closing session this morning. Alden Butler offered a resolution extending a most cordial welcome to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

Officers were elected for the year as follows: President, Cortlandt Parker of New Jersey; Vice President, Edward Otis Hinckley of Baltimore; Treasurer, Francis Rawle of Pennsylvania; Executive Committee, S. E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Wm Allen Butler of New York and Luke P. Poland of Vermont.

G. C. Ronney, of Chicago, urged that the association meet next year in Chicago, and after discussion the matter was laid on the table.

The executive committee had the matter in charge to consider the subject of delays in the United States supreme court, and various plans for the relief of the same. The matter was referred to the committee on judicial administration and remedial procedure.

Villard, Gould and Vanderbilt form a Triumvirate

NEW YORK, August 25.—A Journal reporter interviewed a prominent broker to-day, who said: It has been known in Wall street for three days that Gould and Vanderbilt have been in close consultation over something or other, but yesterday it transpired that Villard was taken into the confidence of the two, and that hereafter they are to form a grand triumvirate.

"What would be Gould's actual interests in such a combination?" was asked.

"His southwestern system takes in the Texas and Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pacific and the Wabash-Pacific. The Wabash furnishes his nearest point for an eastern outlet, the terminus being at Toledo, right on the lake shore. He wanted the Nickel Plate road, but the Vanderbilts stole a march on him and bought it. His transfer is to bridge over the gap between Toledo and Buffalo, and this he can only overcome by a coalition with Vanderbilt and get it by way of the Nickel Plate. Vanderbilt can serve Villard by way of the Northwestern, which goes right to St. Paul. Villard only claims for his system that it affords a grand connecting line between the great inland lakes and the Pacific ocean. He can only serve New York over the Northwestern and that Vanderbilt controls."

Viewing the Ruins at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, MINN, Aug 25.—Governor Hubbard arrived yesterday and accompanied members of the relief committee on excursions about the ruins, and fully satisfied himself that the reports of destruction were not exaggerated. At his recommendation 50[illegible] circulars have been prepared for distribution through the state asking aid. Six hundred and thirty-five houses in the city were demolished. Thirty one persons were killed and 90 wounded, a number of them fatally. One hundred and twenty-five families are wholly destitute, besides a number in the country who lost their all. The committee have determined to assume the expense of rebuilding houses of the destitute as far as possible, to the extent of $10,000. They have received $15,000 in cash which is being expended for present needs.

Universal Peace Union

MYSTIC, CONN, Aug 25.—The Connecticut branch of the Universal Peace Union was largely attended. A resolution was passed demanding that the war of extermination which has been waged for 250 years against the original occupants of American soil, including treacherous and unprovoked slaughter of thousands of friendly men, women and children, violent or fraudulent appropriation of their lands and other property, perpetual bad faith and other kind of wrong be stopped and that our fellow citizens of Indian blood be accorded the rights of citizenship and justice whereto they are entitled under the fourteenth amendment. A series of resolutions was adopted in favor of universal peace, temperance and woman suffrage.

Reunion at Chautauqua

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug 25.—Six thousand persons assembled in the theater this afternoon to hear the singing of federal and confederate war songs and addresses by Judge Albion W. Tourgee of New York, and others. Dr. Vincent asked that all soldiers of either army present collect together in the rear of the platform, and 200 responded. A letter was read from General Colquitt of Georgia and an original song, "The Nation for Ever," composed by Wallace Bruce of Poughkeepsie, was sung with fine effect. The services were the most impressive ever held at Chautauqua. Several old confederates participated and Governor Pierrepont of West Virginia was on the platform. The exercises of the day closed with a display of fireworks.

Judgment Against the Western Union.

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—On July 26 Thomas Marvin, manufacturer of straw hats, presented two dispatches for Gill Co., Pennsylvania, at the office of the Western Union Telegraph company. The receiving clerk refused to take them unless he agreed to send them "subject to delay." Marvin brought suit against the company for $200 damage in the first district court. The case was tried and the justice to-day rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. He held however that the refusal of two dispatches was one act and gave judgment for $100 with costs.

Suicide at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Aug 26.—Last night a well dressed girl about twenty years of age left a street car at the stock yards bridge, across the Kaw river, went to the bridge, placed her hat and shawl upon the railing and then sprang into the water, and after rising twice was seen no more. To-day the apparel was recognized as that of Miss Annie Patterson, niece of Alderman Patterson of this city. No cause is known for the act, although the young lady had once manifested a tendency to mental aberration. The body was not recovered.

Desperate Cowboys

[illegible], KAN., Aug 25.—The cowboys have become so strong that five city marshals have resigned within ten days. Forsythe, late appointed, was assaulted on the street by a cowboy named Dick Turner, noted as a killer, but the officer was too quick for him and Turner was mortally wounded. Sheriff Thalls, assisted by Forsythe, arrested and jailed ten leading cowboys and the gang now threatens to burn the town.

The Scullers.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug 25.—In the consolation race at Forest Hill this morning Lee, Elliott, Plaisted, Ten Eyck, Gaudaur, Hammond, McKay and Driscoll started, getting away at 11:55. The water was pretty rough and the men scattered. On the last quarter McKay pulled ahead and the men finished, McKay first, 17 minutes 12 seconds; Ten Eyck second, 17 minutes 31 seconds; Elliott third, 17 minutes [illegible] seconds. Plaisted swamped.

The Pensacola Epidemic

PENSACOLA, Aug 25.—A woman named Mrs. Owen and Paymaster Brown are sick with the prevailing fever. Theodore Hitch, quartermaster, is dead. The people of the naval reservation are being surrounded by a cordon and having heard nothing from their appeal to the secretary of the navy have issued an appeal for help to the public.

A Postmaster Removed

ATLANTA, GA., Aug 26.—Ex-Governor Benjamin Conley, postmaster of Atlanta, and five attaches of the postoffice were removed to-day. The removal was wholly unexpected by the public. The cause is said to be general dissatisfaction.

Oil Vein Struck

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug 26.—A rich vein of lubricating oil was struck at a depth of thirty feet, fifteen miles down the river yesterday, and the oil is flowing rapidly.

Religious Services at Ocean Grove

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug 26.—Six thousand persons attended services this morning. Dr. J. P. Newman preached this evening. Twenty thousand persons attended the beach meeting.

ACCIDENTS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAM VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Aug 26.—The supervising inspector general of steam vessels reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883 the total number of accidents resulting in loss of life was thirty-four, of which twelve were from explosions, five from fire, eleven from collisions, six from snags, wrecks and sinking. The total number of lives lost by accidents during the year was 44[illegible]; total number lost in 1882, 396.

Persons recovering from wasting diseases, such as malaria fevers, etc., will be greatly benefited by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic.

WHAT KIRKWOOD SAYS.

The ex-Secretary of the Interior in Love with the Wide West.

IOWA CITY, IA., Aug 24.—Governor Kirkwood, ex-secretary of the interior, has just returned from a month's trip to the Pacific coast as one of the government commissioners to examine and report upon the manner of construction of an additional forty-five miles of the California and Oregon Railway now being constructed between San Francisco and Portland by a land grant corporation. The ex-secretary added observation and pleasure to business in his extended trip. His outgoing route was by the Northern Pacific, from St. Paul to Tacoma, thence to Portland, returning via San Francisco over the Central and Union Pacific lines. The governor spoke most enthusiastically of the great west and the promising future of Wyoming and Washington territories, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Oregon. He says the mountainous portions of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon are covered with the finest and most valuable timber in the western region, besides the mining interests are extensive and add largely to the resources and wealth of the country.

THE EX-SECRETARY TALKS.

"As evidence of this, together with the large cattle growing interest, I may mention the fact that one of the banks in the beautiful and active business town of Helena, territorial capital, and about half the size of Iowa City, had on deposit nearly $2,000,000, which speaks highly for the productive interests of this section—Montana. The fine appearance of the cattle was observable, which is a favorable commentary on the climate and the productive qualities of the soil. Deer Lodge, forty miles southwest of Helena, is also a beautiful and active town through the mining and grazing industries thereabout. I noticed that the valleys were generally cultivated with all the crops usually grown in Iowa. The same outlook, in quite a measure, appears in Idaho as well as in Washington territory. I think the completion of the Northern Pacific will settle Washington and Oregon rapidly. There are I think already more thriving towns along its line than along the Central and Union Pacific, though observations from the railroad does not always give the best view, as they quite generally follow streams."

VILLARD'S GUESTS.

List of the Distinguished Germans who Arrive by the Elbe.

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—Among the passengers by the Elbe which arrived this morning were a party of German members of parliament, military officers, university professors, bankers and representatives of leading journals of Germany who are invited to be present at the opening ceremonies of the Northern Pacific railroad.

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—Among the passengers on the Elbe of the Bremen line are the following persons, guests of Villard at the opening ceremonies of the Northern Pacific railroad: Senator Dr. Albert Gröning, representing the city of Bremen; Senator Charles de Chapeaurouge, representing the city of Hamburg; Dr. Max Weber, member of the German parliament and city chamberlain, representing the mayor of Berlin; Emil, Ritter von Loevenich, Landed colonel commanding the First cavalry brigade of the Lager royal Prussian guards; Dr. A. W. Hoffman, privy counsellor and professor of chemistry of the university of Berlin; Dr. Gnerstand and Dr. Geo. V. Bunsen, members of parliament; Dr. Paul Lindau, well known as a correspondent of the *National Zeitung*; Lieutenant Perez, representative of the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*; Dr. Wilhelm Mohr, for the *Gazette of Cologne*; Nicolaus Mohr, chief editor and proprietor of the *Weser Zeitung*; Dr. Richard Oberlander, for the *Frankfort Gazette*; Dr. G. Sieman, director of the German bank; Von Schauss, member of parliament and director of the Deutsche Baden credit bank; Dr. Von Holst, privy counsellor of the court; Herman Rose, director general of the German Life Insurance company; Otto Pulo, Syndikus, representing the chamber of commerce of the city of Frankfort; Dr. Herman Kiesman, formerly consul general of the United States at Berlin; Theo. Speath, counsellor of the government; Dr. Ernst Magnus, government assessor; Dr. [illegible], former minister resident of House Towne at Washington; Ex-Consul General Meller; Ludwig Del Brock and Herman Marcus, bankers; Theo. Fritsch, merchant, representing the merchants of Stettin; Adolph Franckliech, banker; Dr. Adam Eisenloper and A. Goldeler of the *Illustrierte Zeitung* of Munich.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

DECISION AGAINST RAILROAD POOLS.

CHICAGO, Aug 25.—Judge Moran to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining J. W. Midgely as commissioner of the Southwestern railroad pool from deviating freight over other railway lines than over those which consignees desired to send it. The injunction was granted on the application of the Continental sugar refinery of Boston, which tendered certain freight and specified the line over which they desired it shipped, but the commissioner informed them that it would have to go over some other road. The bill shows that it is the custom to equalize the freight carried by various roads in it, and the shippers in consequence have no option in the matter. The sugar company asserts that a railway is bound as common carriers to accept and transport all freight tendered, pool regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

CUTTING RATES.

CHICAGO, Aug 25.—The published assertion here is made that east and west bound rates are being rarely and almost openly cut. It is specifically stated that ten cents rebate per hundred is being offered to grain shippers from western points, and that a rebate of thirty cents per hundred is being allowed on other shipments. It is also intimated that the Lackawanna and Western road is cutting west bound rates. An instance is given of ten shipments in which a shading of thirty cents was allowed between New York and Chicago.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ADMITTED TO THE POOL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug 25.—A meeting of the Northwestern Traffic Association was held at Lake Minnetonka to-day. There was a full attendance. It was decided to admit the Northern Pacific to the pool, giving it the same rates, privileges and decision as is now accorded to the Union Pacific. Northern Pacific rates to Portland will be on the same basis as Union Pacific rates to San Francisco.

A FRUITLESS CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Aug 25.—The Colorado pool meeting which has been in session the last week adjourned without coming to an agreement upon the most important point under consideration, that of agreeing what percentage a road was to have in handling traffic to and from Colorado. The roads interested, however, signed an agreement to work together in the same manner as at present rather than commence a war of rates. President Potter of the pool was authorized to call its members together again for further negotiations.

JUDGE SEVERS' DECISION.

It Gives Great Satisfaction at the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug 26.—The decision of Chief Justice Severs was received with great satisfaction at the land office. The decision, as stated in a dispatch from Cheyenne, affects very materially stock raising interests in several of the western states and territories. When Commissioner McFarland was shown the despatch he said that he was very much pleased to have the position of the office judicially sustained. They had insisted that the practice of inclosing public lands was unlawful and injurious, but their power ended when they called the attention of the department of justice to the facts in each case. This they had been doing for a year or more. He was glad to see that the action taken by the department of justice, upon his recommendation, had resulted in a decision for the government. The interests involved, said Judge McFarland, are enormous, and Chief Justice Severs is to be commended for his courage and uprightness. Pretty fully the larger part of the public domain suitable for grazing is illegally fenced in, certainly there are millions upon millions of acres so inclosed.

ILLEGAL ACTS OF CATTLE MEN.

The object in fencing is not so much to keep the owners' cattle in as to keep other people's cattle out. Thus a company will stretch a fence on one side of a stream for miles and thereby keep a monopoly of water. If other cattle men try to break it through and get a supply there is trouble at once. Moreover if a legitimate settler comes into these enclosed lands he does so at his peril. The stock people are strong and rich, and among their employes are desperate men, who have no regard for life or law. This decision will be of immense service to poor and law abiding settlers. It gives all a right to herd cattle on the public domain and does away with usurpation. Cattle men will undoubtedly appeal and fight the case to the last, but the precedent now obtained will be of great assistance to the government.

SPORTING NOTES.

TWENTY MILE BICYCLE RACE.

WASHINGTON, Aug 25.—The twenty mile bicycle race was won to-day by H. Whitman of Hartford. There were five starters—H. Whitman, O. J. Young of Boston, John S. Prince, champion of America, and Fred S. Rollinson. Whitman's time was fifteen miles in fifty two minutes and eighteen and one-half seconds; twenty miles in one hour, nine minutes and five and three-fourths seconds. Prince was second.

CONSOLATION BOAT RACE.

BOSTON, Aug 25.—A two mile consolation race was rowed at Point of Pines this afternoon. There was rather rough water. Following is the order and time: Lee, 13:43; McKay, 13:48; Casey, 13:58½; Argey, 14:11½; Plaisted, 14:17; Alcott, 14:18.

THE PRIZE RING.

MAKING IT WARM FOR SLADE AND MITCHELL.

TOPEKA, KS., Aug 25.—Governor Glick has addressed a letter to the prosecuting attorney of Atchison county calling attention to the law regarding prize fighting and requesting its strict enforcement. The attorney general in an interview to-night stated that the law would be enforced and that Slade nor Mitchell would be permitted to train in this state. The penalty prescribed for fighting or preparing to fight is one to ten years imprisonment.

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES.
EDENIA AND MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

PACIFIC COAST.

The DeMolay of Louisville Win the Great Drill.

COWBOYS PLANNING TO KIDNAP ARTHUR.

Two Men Lynched by Vigilantes in Utah—Satisfactory Settlement of the Island Railway Troubles, Etc.

The De Molay of Louisville Win the Drill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—In the competitive drill the judges reserved their decision of the winners until last evening, stating that they would be announced at the pavilion. The first prize was awarded to De Molay Commandery of Louisville, the second to Raper of Indianapolis, and the third to St. Bernard of Chicago. The pavilion was crammed with spectators to witness the distribution. Each commandery had the right to select their own prize. The De Molays chose the miners' vase, hitherto considered only as fourth prize; the Rapers chose the onyx column and the St. Bernards the [illegible]. Much surprise was expressed at the De Molays making the selection they did, as the onyx column was considered the most expensive and worth fully $1000 more than the miners' vase. The remaining prizes will be competed for at a tournament of state commanderies to be held here next year.

Schaeffer Defeats Sexton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—The last day of the billiard tournament closed at 11 o'clock last evening. The 600 point game for $500 between Schaeffer and Sexton was won by Schaeffer in nineteen innings, time one hour and forty minutes. Sexton scored 327. Highest runs: Schaeffer, 129; Sexton, 88.

AFTER ARTHUR.

Cowboys in Idaho Preparing to Kidnap the President.

HAILEY, Aug 25.—Considerable excitement exists in this city over a report which appeared in last evening's *Wood River Times* that a party of cowboys had started up the Yellowstone park to kidnap President Arthur, and the sheriff has detailed two trustworthy deputies to look the matter up, with instructions to summon a strong posse and arrest the kidnappers if the facts are as stated. The *Times* says that during the past two weeks a number of strangers, all well provided with good riding animals and fire-arms and resembling a party of regular Texas cowboys, have been camped on Willow creek, and considerable curiosity has been expressed as to the intention of the party. Some account for their outfit by saying that the party is organized to go up in the Indian country on a prospecting trip, while others believed it to be a band of Arizona rustlers.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS.

During several days past some of the party have ridden through town in a defiant manner and then mysteriously disappeared. From a man who came in to-day it is learned that the party, who induced him to join them and made him take certain pledges of secrecy, were organized to proceed to Yellowstone park. They left last night going on the stage road and he escaped during the night. The object of the expedition is to conceal and capture President Arthur and party and to spirit them away to mountain fastnesses and to caves where they will be fed but kept prisoners while members of the party will act as pickets to prevent being surprised and captured while negotiations for ransom are conducted.

A BIG RANSOM EXPECTED.

The captain or leader of the party has an idea that a heavy ransom will be offered by the United States and personal friends of the president after the search for the president's party shall be given up, and that half a million dollars or more can thus be extorted from the secret service fund and divided among the party on the principle adopted by Italian banditti. The escaped member of the party says there are sixty-five men in the outfit and some of them were guerrillas in the late war. Five are wild Shoshone and Bannock Indians who go along as guides and scouts, and are armed with repeating rifles and scalping knives. The leader is a Texas desperado on whose head a price has been set, and with the exception of two Italians who left the railroad grade the members of the party are cowboys. A grand council was held night before last on the prairie, when every man swore by his dagger in the fire-light to do his duty.

MOB RULE IN UTAH.

A Negro and a White Man Hanged by Vigilantes.

SALT LAKE, Aug 26.—Andrew Burt, city marshal, and Charles Wilkins, city watermaster, were both shot by a negro at five minutes past 1 o'clock to-day. The marshal is dead. The shot went through the body from the left side and the right, and through the right arm. Wilkins was shot through the left arm, only a flesh wound. A crowd went up to the city jail and took the negro from the police and hanged him in a few minutes. Great excitement prevailed on Main street. The marshal and Wilkins were trying to arrest the negro, who was armed with a rifle and a big revolver. He shot Burt with the rifle, and Wilkins wrenched it from him, when he drew the pistol and fired at Wilkins, but the pistol being guarded away the shot did not enter the abdomen where it was aimed.

MURPHY HANGED BY VIGILANTES.

PARK CITY, Utah, Aug 26.—At a late hour last night a number of masked men stopped Engineer Thomas Roadnight, Hughes and a fireman in the employ of the Utah Eastern railway and compelled them to return to the shops, and taking the engine and a caboose to run about thirty masked men to Coalville, about twenty miles distant. Leaving a number of men in charge of the train the vigilantes proceeded to the county jail. Bringing guns to bear on the officers they obtained control of the jail and taking a man named Jack Murphy from his cell returned to the train and ordered the immediate return to Park City. Upon arriving the vigilantes took Murphy and hanged him to a telegraph pole near the station, the body being viewed by a number of passengers on the early train. Murphy was arrested on suspicion of having shot Brennan last Wednesday and was confined in jail awaiting trial.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Hotel Burned at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Aug 26.—[Special.]—The Carlton house was completely destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this evening. It was insured for $4000. It is supposed to have been the result of a lamp exploding. Most of the furniture on the lower floor was saved. Loss about $15,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

More of the Island Railway Settlement.

VICTORIA, Aug 25.—Subject to sanction of parliament all matters in the dispute between the Dominion and British Columbia have been satisfactorily adjusted. Dunsmuir & Co. are to undertake the construction and operation of the Island railway, the dock to become Dominion property. Lands in the railway belt on the mainland and on the Island will be thrown open for sale and pre-emption to actual settlers, existing squatters' rights, which will be protected. General satisfaction is felt here at the satisfactory settlement of the [illegible] standing.

THE TURF.

AT MONMOUTH PARK.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug 25.—Two year olds, three quarter mile—Thacher won, Bob Miles 2d, time 1:16.

Mile and a half—George Kinney won, Eagle 2d, time 2:38.

[illegible] mile—Wandering won, Rica 2d, time 1:43¾.

Three quarter mile—Louisette won, Burton 2d, time 1:[illegible].

Seven furlongs—King Fan won, Antrim 2d, time 1:29½.

Steeplechase, short course—Major Wheeler won, Chapel [illegible] 2d, no time taken. Two jockeys and one horse were thrown.

AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Aug 25.—Mile and a quarter, five hurdles—[illegible] won, Granger 2d, time 2:17.

Mile—Nellie Peyton won, Garfield 2d, time 1:43½.

Three fourths mile—Black Jack won, Barbarian 2d, time 1:18½.

Mile and three furlongs—Infanta won, Harm[illegible] 2d, time [illegible].

Mile and a furlong—Centennial won, Imogene 2d, time 1:60.

Seven furlongs—Ligan won, P. P. H. 2d, time 1:31.

CRIMINAL.

A TEXAS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug 26.—The *News'* [illegible] special gives details of a row culminating there early this morning, in which Bob Young was mortally wounded by George Milton. A man named Hill with Young received a severe flesh wound. A drummer and a prominent citizen standing by had their clothing perforated, but escaped uninjured.

FIRE.

ICE HOUSE AND STORE SHED.

MANITOWOC, WIS., Aug 26.—The ice house and car records of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad were burned to-day. Loss, $40,000. Three new engines and tender and a baggage car and considerable lumber were burned.

According to a correspondent of the Dayton *Chronicle*, work on the N. P. railroad bridge over Snake river at Ainsworth is progressing rapidly, two piers and one abutment of stone being finished. About three hundred men are engaged at work on this bridge sinking caissons and working on the finished piers. A boarding and lodging house furnishes part of the men with food and shelter, while the rest board around. Large piles of granite from Granite point, on Snake river, are accumulating at this point for the bridge. It is brought by train from Riparia. The company is also opening a quarry on the line of the railroad east of here for use on the same bridge.

SEATTLE WILL CELEBRATE.

When the Last Spike is Driven She Will Feast the Multitude.

SEATTLE, W. T., Aug 26.—[Special.]—It is now certain that the celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad and the reception of President Villard and party will take place here with all the magnificence and success which the energy of those who have the matter in hand warrants. Mr. Villard has telegraphed that he and party will spend an entire day in Seattle. The chairmen of the various committees met with the executive committee at 11 this morning in Mr. Leary's office and transacted considerable business.

The barbecue will be a feature of the day's programme. A pavilion 300 by 100 is to be erected upon the university grounds and decorated with evergreens and flags. In the center five huge oxen will be roasted whole, and around the area tables will be built, at which all will be free to come. Messrs. Piper and Leary were appointed a special committee to arrange details.

BILL OF FARE FOR THE BARBECUE.

The bill of fare will consist of five oxen, ten sheep, 300 bushels of clams, 2000 loaves of bread, 150 pounds of coffee, 100 gallons of milk, ten cases of biscuits, two barrels of crushed sugar, twenty dozen bottles of Worcestershire sauce, pepper, salt, etc. There will be twenty waiters. A steam engine will be placed to turn the spit. The food is expected to be enough for 10,000 people, and what is more, will be furnished in style.

An invitation will be extended to the citizens of the neighboring cities and towns. Mr. Pumphrey, chairman of the committee on transportation, reported that the various steamboat companies had agreed to convey excursionists to and from Seattle at 40 per cent. discount on regular fares.

The exhibit committee are making every effort to have that very particular feature a success, and were instructed by the executive committee to select a place for the display.

A SOUVENIR FOR EACH GUEST.

A souvenir of the occasion will be presented to each of the invited guests, and the following pretty conception of one of the committee in this respect has been adopted. Some 400 or 500 small boxes are to be made of our different native woods, plain and highly polished. Within each a specimen of iron, copper and coal ore will be placed, over which will slide a cover of glass. Each member of the party will receive one of these boxes, which they may keep in memory of the occasion and as an exhibit of some of the resources of Puget Sound.

The grand marshal of the day, Capt. George D. Hill, has declined the honor conferred upon him, as he will be absent from the city, and the committee will give authority to Stevens post of the Grand Army of the Republic to appoint his successor and the aids from their ranks.

CELEBRATION NOTES.

The banquet will be an affair separate and distinct from the general celebration, which is to be arranged by the business men of the city and entirely at their own expense. No money will be taken from the general fund for this purpose, or for decorations and illuminations.

The committee passed a resolution asking the mayor to issue a proclamation to the business men, requesting them to decorate and illuminate their houses. The executive committee then adjourned to meet again at 3 P. M. to-morrow. Everything indicates that the event will be one long to be remembered both by ourselves and our guests.

The members of the various committees are showing great interest and energy, and every detail of the merry-making will be attended to. The executive committee will ask the city council this evening to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the citizens' committee on illuminations, decorations and cleansing the several thoroughfares.

THE CHINESE ACT.

Its Constitutionality Denied in Court—A Case of Great Importance Pending.

NEW YORK, Aug 25.—Judge Potter in the supreme court chambers has now before him for consideration and decision the question whether the act of Congress passed May 6, 1882, forbidding immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States and placing certain restrictions on entrance within our borders of Chinese of the higher classes, is not in violation of our treaty obligations and therefore invalid. The question was raised to-day in habeas corpus proceedings for the release of J. Fook, a Chinese seaman on board the British ship Pembrokeshire. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained on the petition of Chin Ping, attache of the office of the Chinese consul of this city. Ching Ping asserted Fook had been cruelly treated on board the vessel and that he was imprisoned there by Captain Rickard to prevent him from bringing suit here for damages. Rickard in producing Fook in court made a return of the writ, declaring that he had not imprisoned him and had not treated him with cruelty, but that he was compelled by the act of Congress of May 6, 1882, to detain him on board the ship, he being a Chinese laborer, or else submit to fine and imprisonment for allowing him to land here. To show that Fook was a Chinese laborer Rickard referred to his ship's articles, on which Fook was described at Hong Kong, where he shipped, as a seaman and a native and resident of Canton.

ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL.

John D. Townsend, counsel for Fook nominally but really representing the Chinese consul, said he would not raise any issue as to matters of fact, but would meet by demurrer to their return made by Rickard to the writ of habeas corpus. This would make the issue concerning the constitutionality and validity of the act of congress prohibiting immigration of Chinese laborers. As to the facts, however, he insisted that a seaman such as Fook is not a laborer within the meaning of the statute and therefore was entitled to admission to the United States.

Lyddy, Rickard's counsel, replied that Chinese who are not laborers are not to be admitted here unless they are able to present certificates as to their stations in life from the Chinese government.

Townsend argued that the act of congress was invalid and unconstitutional because it was in violation of the obligations of the United States toward China.

Liddy argued that a state court had no jurisdiction of a case involving the construction of a U. S. statute and treaty, and that if Fook should be allowed by sickness to land in accordance with the order of the supreme court he might yet be indicted, fined and imprisoned by the U. S. court.

Judge Potter said that the questions raised were of great importance and should not be passed upon without long consideration.

Papers were then submitted to the court. Later in the day Judge Potter informed the counsel that as the case was of such great importance to the whole country he thought they would do better to have it passed on by the U. S. court than by the state court, and that if they began proceedings in the U. S. court he would consider it as superseding the one before him, otherwise he would give it full and careful consideration.

CROOK AND THE CHIRICAHUAS.

The Indian Fighter Reiterates That His Apache Policy is the Only Plan That Will Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug 26.—The chief clerk of the war department has transmitted to the Indian bureau the following communication from General Crook:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, August 7, 1883.

Adjutant General United States Army.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to a communication from your office of July 31, transmitting copies of correspondence from Governor of Chihuahua and others in Mexico, touching the Sierra Madre, I have the honor to state that I am in full sympathy with Governor Terrazas in the ultimate result sought—that is, the welfare and security of life and property in both countries. Though the Chiricahua prisoners are doubtless guilty of many and repeated acts of hostility and outrage both in Mexico and the United States, they are now prisoners and surrendered with the understanding that their past misdeeds would not be punished provided they behaved themselves in the future. To attempt to punish those who are on the San Carlos reservation as prisoners would be an act of perfidy and bad faith, and would unquestionably not only prevent the return to the agency of the Chiricahuas left in the Sierra Madre, but would precipitate an Indian war which would be more serious in its results upon the two countries than any which has preceded it, inasmuch as both countries are rapidly developing and new districts are constantly being inaugurated, all of which offer new facilities for plunder and destruction.

IMPOSSIBLE TO EXTERMINATE THE RENEGADES.

It would be almost as impossible to exterminate the Chiricahuas in their mountains as the wolves and coyotes with whom they share possession of the Sierra Madres. So long as any of them survive so long would the carnival of death and depredation continue. I believe firmly that exact acquiescence by our government in the terms upon which these Indians understood they are to be allowed to live upon the San Carlos reservation is the only possible means of protecting the lives and interests of the people of Sonora and Chihuahua as well as our own country, and am as firmly convinced that if the present prisoners are treated with good faith not only will the renegades now in the mountains return, but also that neither country will hereafter have any reason to complain of depredations and outrages from them.

GEO. CROOK, Brig. General, Commanding.

This communication has also been furnished the department of state.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

A quieter feeling prevails at Canton.

It is reported that the cholera has broken out in Sumatra.

At Alexandria there were twenty-two deaths from cholera on Saturday.

There were thirty-two deaths from yellow fever at Havana the past week.

A long but slight shock of earthquake was felt at Lima at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The president and party arrived at Geyser basin, in the Yellowstone park, last Thursday. All are well.

At Larned, Kans., on Sunday thirty four head of cattle died from Texas fever. They were from near Fort Scott.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Parliament Prorogued by the Queen.

THE FRENCH BOMBARD AND CAPTURE HUE.

Eighteen Lives Lost in a Steamer Collision in the English Channel—Irish National League Meeting to be Held.

DeCHAMBORD'S DEATH.

Last Hours of the Dying King—Comments of the European Press.

PARIS, Aug 26.—Count deChambord's suffering just before death was fearful, but he maintained his fortitude to the last. The countess was carried from the sick room unconscious. Friends and members of the household were admitted to the death chamber at 3 o'clock. All were deeply moved. Legitimists propose to hold a grand demonstration at Goritz on the occasion of the celebration of the obsequies there.

FROHSDORF, Aug 26.—The body of Chambord lies clothed in evening dress and decorated with the grand cordon of the order of the Holy Ghost. The hands are folded over the breast, and in one is a crucifix. Wax tapers burn at the head of the corpse. The first chamberlain of Emperor Francis Joseph will be sent when the will of the late count is opened. As deceased enjoyed exterritorial rights, he is not subject to ordinary law.

FROHSDORF, Aug 26.—As Count de Chambord was dying his confessor, raising his head, exclaimed "Ascend to heaven, son of Saint Louis." The count left a legacy to the Pope. His holiness telegraphed the family of the deceased his condolences with them in their bereavement.

The people of Frohsdorf thronged to the chateau, where they attended mass. Telegrams of condolence with the family poured in all day yesterday.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug 26.—The *Daily News* in an article on Chambord says his death, like his life, will not affect French politics. The event belongs to romance of history and not to its business.

The *Times* says it sees little ground for anticipating any movement in France favorable to the Orleans princes, who will not be so ill advised as to urge claims which at the present time are entirely hopeless.

Vienna papers praise the personal motives of the deceased Count. The *Gaulois* of Paris in announcing the death said "Henry the V is dead. Long live Philip the VII," meaning Count de Paris.

BERLIN, Aug 26.—It is generally thought here that Chambord's death will have no influence on French politics at present.

De Chambord's Will Opened.

VIENNA, Aug 26.—The *Press* says the will of Count de Chambord was opened Friday and nothing found concerning the political wishes of the prince.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Queen's Speech Dismissing that Body Takes on a Hopeful Tone.

LONDON, Aug 25.—Parliament was prorogued at 2 this afternoon. The Queen's speech closing the session was read by the royal committee.

LONDON, Aug 25.—The queen's speech proroguing parliament refers to the continuance of harmonious relations with foreign powers. The administration and reorganization of Egypt, though retarded by an outbreak of cholera, is steadily advanced. Her majesty reasserts that the occupation of Egypt is only temporary. Communications with France concerning occurrences in Madagascar have been conducted in a spirit of friendship and she has no doubt will end in satisfactory result. The condition of classes in the kingdom suffering from depression of agriculture has in most respects shown the same degree of improvement, and the general state of trade and industry is sound. She says she can refer with greater satisfaction than on some former occasions to the condition of Ireland. The provisions of the land act have been brought into wide operation, and the late outbreak against fulfillment of contracts, especially for rent, has been in a great degree broken up. There is a marked diminution of agrarian crime, and associations having an order for their object have been checked by detection and punishment of their leaders. Her Majesty refers to the harbor measures to which she has given assent and which she believes will advance the interests of all those affected [illegible] legislation of the session in regard to Ireland as evidence of the anxiety of parliament to promote the prosperity of the country.

SAVED BY THE OPPOSITION'S BLUNDERS.

LONDON, Aug 26.—The London *Standard*, commenting on the close of the session of parliament, says the weakness and divided counsels of the opposition during the session extricated the ministers from their worst straits. The ministers may thank [illegible] for the future when they remember the marvelous iniquity which they escaped.

ENGLAND.

EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST BY A STEAMER COLLISION.

LONDON, Aug 26.—A collision occurred at 3 o'clock this morning off Eddystone light, in English channel, between the French steamer St. Germain, from Havre for New York, and the steamer Woodburn, from the east by way of the Suez canal. The Woodburn immediately sank and eighteen of her crew were drowned. The St. Germain was disabled, but arrived at Plymouth and landed the passengers saved from the Woodburn.

AN UNDERTAKER'S NEGLECT.

LONDON, Aug 26.—Twelve bodies of children were found in an undertaker's establishment at Bermondsey. The bodies had been deposited with the undertaker for burial by the parents of the children, but though the cost of interment had been paid him the undertaker neglected to bury the bodies.

PROGRAMME PREPARED.

LONDON, Aug 26.—At a conference of Irish members of parliament held last night a programme was prepared for a convention of the Irish national league of Great Britain to be held September 27. The programme demands self government for Ireland and direct representation of the Irish laboring class in parliament.

IRISH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

LONDON, Aug 26.—The Irish National League of Great Britain holds a convention at Leeds September 1. Parnell will probably preside.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CAPTURE HUE.

PARIS, Aug 26.—A telegram has been received by the minister of marine from Saigon announcing that the French bombarded and captured the forts and batteries at the mouth of the Hue river after a brilliant land attack. The operations occurred the 18th, 19th and 20th. Seven hundred were killed during the engagement. The only casualties suffered by the French were several men slightly wounded. The Annamites are greatly alarmed at the movements of the French.

LONDON, Aug 26.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Hong Kong says a steamer from the south reports that she passed Hue. The French flag was seen opposite the forts defending the town, which seems to be in French hands.

THE RECENT FIGHT NEAR HANOI.

PARIS, Aug 26.—General Bouet, French military commander in Tonquin, telegraphs to the minister of marine and of the colonies giving details of the recent fighting near Hanoi. He says: The enemy have abandoned the position and have fallen back to Son Tay. He reports the enemy's loss at 300 killed and 1000 wounded.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY LIBERATED.

PARIS, Aug 26.—The government has received a telegram from Admiral Pierre, French commander in Madagascar, stating that the trial of Shaw, English missionary, arrested by the French, resulted in a dismissal of the charge against him and he has been liberated.

IRELAND.

Murder Conspirators Remanded.

LIMERICK, Aug 25.—At the examination of Dr. Connolly and Patrick Connolly, the brothers arrested on a charge of being concerned in a murder conspiracy, a man named Michael Dineen testified that the Connollys had compelled him to swear that he would shoot John Carroll, rent collector of the east of Limerick, and promised him the best centre would pay him £10 for so doing. He and the prisoners had laid in waiting several hours for Carroll, but witness' courage failed him and he did not obey them. Witness also swears that the Connollys had proposed poisoning Carroll and his sister. The prisoners were remanded.

ITALY.

FRANCE'S BLUNDERS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

ROME, Aug 26.—The official organ here points out to France that her fatal blunders have left nothing undone to alienate the friendship of Spain, Italy and England, and hopes that she will repair her faults and avert the perils which beset her.

GERMANY.

A PEACEFUL OUTLOOK.

BERLIN, Aug 26.—No unusual warlike preparations are contemplated here, and the fact of the ministers of war and marine remaining in Berlin has no connection with any warlike movement.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

BERLIN, Aug 26.—A duel was fought at Lissa, near Posen, between two captains in the German army. One received a shot in the abdomen and died soon afterwards.

Martin Byrne, of Battery A, light artillery, U. S. A., who deserted from Vancouver barracks about a month ago, surrendered himself to the civil authorities at New Tacoma Friday night.

Victims of malaria take Mason & Pollard's Pills, the prescription used with unparalleled success in the Mississippi Valley by these noted physicians. They completely eradicate all malarial poisons and are mild and sure in effects. Druggists.

The east-bound freight, ten minutes late, collided with the Cincinnati passenger train on time. [illegible] engines and one postal car were wrecked. E. Chas. Wolf of Dennison, Ohio, and Clerk B. Newman and John B. H[illegible], both of Indian[apolis], were injured, fatally.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headaches of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and [illegible]. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

BURNED.

HALIFAX, Aug 2[illegible].—The brigantine Ruby, by James [illegible] and [illegible], was burned in Little Glace Bay on Thursday night.

No family or traveler [illegible] should ever be without that sure [illegible]—Ayer's [illegible]. Warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

At Alexandria there were seventeen deaths from cholera on Sunday.

[illegible] safety and which is quite [illegible] contains two [illegible] steps [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] mother and myself) I am willing to take [illegible] and back your bouts every morning if [illegible] to wash [illegible] [illegible] the appointment [illegible] fined a first rate position, which she has [illegible] store.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

[illegible] property. The principal [illegible] is the wool-pulling factory of Hiram Hollins of Boston.

JOSH BILLINGS HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 1, 1880.

Dear Bitters—I am trying to breathe in all the [illegible] I have been a sufferer for more than a year with liver [illegible] [illegible] I have been greatly helped by the Bitters and am not afraid to [illegible].

JOSH BILLINGS.

[illegible] proportions [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

When your wife's health is bad, when your children [illegible], when you feel worn out, use Hop Bitters.

TO SEASIDE SUBSCRIBERS.

All papers ordered to be sent to the seaside [illegible] subscribers. Please notify [illegible] when you return to city and avoid mistakes.

...A. McKINNIE,
FOR NORTHWEST
OFFICE—WITH POST.
References: Prominent Portland [illegible]
E. F. McCLURE | J. A. STROWBRIDGE
E. C. HENRICHSEN | JAMES STEEL
J. A. COLPH | J. K. GILL
JOHN KLOSTERMAN | COL. J. McCRAKEN
W. W. SPAULDING | F. L. WILL

CATARRH
COMPLETE TREATMENT
A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

[illegible]
40 crates Columbus Gloss Starch, 1 lb.
100 bxs. Columbus Gloss Starch, 40 lb boxes
100 bxs. Columbus Corn Starch, 40 lb papers
50 bxs. Columbus Gloss Starch, "Fruit of the Field," [illegible] boxes
500 cases La Cro[illegible] Cod[illegible] (Winslow)
100 cases French Sardines, ¼ boxes
50 cases French Sardines, ½ boxes
150 bxs. Brown Lubricated [illegible] wick
1000 cases California Canned Table Fruit
500 cases California Canned Pie Fruits
400 cases Canned Vegetables
100 cases Jams and Jellies
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT
WATSON, WRIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS
1[illegible] North Front st.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
[illegible]
Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, etc.
House, Sign and Carriage Painters' Stock
DOORS AND WINDOWS.
Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.
106 Front St., Portland, Or.

VON BULOW'S
GERMAN DYSPEPSIA CURE.
Is a certain cure for Dyspepsia.
Is a certain cure for Constipation.
Is a certain cure for Indigestion.
Is a never-failing Appetizer.
It induces a Clear Brain and an Active Liver.
It makes the Eye Bright and the Complexion Clear.
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
It is no panacea for all the ills, but it is for ... and will afford prompt relief in all the forms of DYSPEPSIA and its bad effects.
CERTAIN CURE
For sale by all druggists. Ask for it.

[illegible] STOMACH BITTERS
It steels the system against disease by creating vital power and rendering the physical functions regular and active, keeps the system in good working order, and protects it against disease. For constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint, kidney and rheumatic ailments, it is invaluable, and it affords a sure defense against malarial fevers, besides removing all traces of such disease from the system.
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.
It restores the energy lost by nervousness or indigestion; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive brain fatigue; strengthens a failing memory and gives renewed vigor in all diseases of nervous exhaustion or debility. It is the only Preventive of consumption. It gives vitality to the insufficient bodily growth of children. Composed of the Nerve-giving principles of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ. Physicians have prescribed 1,000,000 packages. By druggists or by mail, $1.
F. CROSBY & CO., 666 Sixth av., N. Y.

C. H. BACON,
Importer and dealer in
Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic
COAL, CHARCOAL
AND FOUNDRY COKE.
Office—Fourth and E Sts.
Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Portland.
Telephone No. [illegible]

CANDLE FISH,
or OOLACHAN.
Choice and Palatable; pronounced Superior to the Sardine.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

[illegible] Insurance Co.
[illegible]FORNIA.
Manager
DEPARTMENT.
[illegible] LAND SAVINGS BANK,
$10,000 Insurance each in this Company:
J. D. McKINNON | F. ZANOVICH
M. S. BURRELL | C. M. WIBERG
DR. GEO. E. NOTTAGE | ANDREW ROBERTS
JOS. BURKHARDT | M. ZANOVICH
GEO. W. LEIHY | S. M. MEARS

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OF PORTLAND, OREGON
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J. W. COOK | L. WHITE
M. W. FECHHEIMER, President.
M. S. BURRELL, Vice President.
EDWARD HALL, Secretary.
Policies written at equitable rates.
Home office 25 Washington street.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital subscribed ... $10,000,000
Capital paid up ... 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital ... 1,075,000
Total Assets, June 30th, 1881 ... 3,384,000
Deposit in Oregon ... 50,000
Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN at the agency,
NO. 5 FIRST ST. PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool
Deposit in Oregon ... $200,000
Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital ... $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
102 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
JAMES G. REED, Agent.

South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.
COMBINED.
CAPITAL ... $15,000,000
With unlimited liability of shareholders, and
Deposited in Oregon for security of policy holders ... 100,000
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Gen'l Agents,
16 North Front St.
T. R. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - - - $5,000,000.
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon ... $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or ... $5,000
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MANAGER.
No. 27 Stark St., Portland.

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F. H. PAGE,
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1[illegible] FRONT STREET,
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OFFERS FOR SALE
OATS, GROUND BARLEY, POTATOES and SHINGLES, in car-load lots.
GRAIN BAGS.
Standard Calcutta Bags,
Return Liverpool Bags,
Second-hand Bags,
GREEN FRUITS AND PROVISIONS.

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R. C. JANION & SON,
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Importers & Commission Merchants
Receive constant shipments of
Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors, etc. etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO, San Francisco, Cal. | WILSON, MEYER & Co., Liverpool, Eng.
MEYER, WILSON & CO.
(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.
Shipping and Commission Merchants.
Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland for J. B. White & Bro's Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

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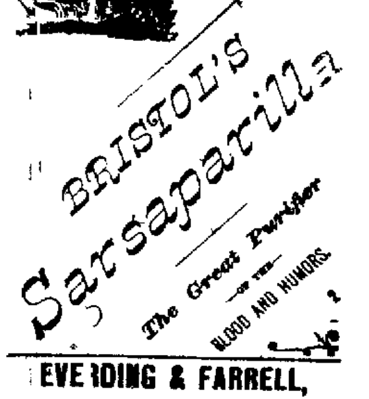
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PRODUCE
Ship Stores, Garden and Grass Seed, Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
Corner Front and Washington Streets.



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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
Feed, Provisions, Shingles, Grain Sacks, etc., etc.
Front and Alder street, Portland.

COAL, CHARCOAL
AND FOUNDRY COKE.
Office—Fourth and E Sts.
Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Portland, Or.
Telephone No. [illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
SLAB WOOD—$[illegible] PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. & H. L. & M. Co.

E. E. M'CLURE,
DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
Dressed and Undressed Pickets, Laths, Shingles, etc.
Office and Yard—E St. cor. Washington and Front streets, Portland, Or.
Spruce, Cedar and Maple ... always on hand.

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...BANK,
...each in this Company:
F. ZANOVICH
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...URANCE.
... July 20, 1861.
...OREGON
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...& MERSEY MARINE ...CE COMPANY,
...RANCE COMPANY
...ND MARINE.
... $750,000.
...and National Fire Insurance Cos.
...ND INSURANCE ...MPANY.
... $5,000,000.
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...ION & SON,
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Established 18[illegible]
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Manufacturer, Importer of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddlery, Hardware, etc., 1[illegible] and 110 Front St.
...SIFTER
...Cincinnati and New York

THE VILLARD STO

The Recent Attack Upon them in W Words for the Northern P

St Paul Pioneer Pres

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING AUG 27 1883

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS.

From the Sunday Oregonian

Rev Glenn O Burnett leaves by the steamer to-morrow night for his home at Santa Rosa California

John P Vollmer, president of the First National bank of Lewiston and W. F Rittenbach cashier of the Lewiston National bank are in the city

Hon Wm Barclay an old and prominent citizen of Detroit Michigan accompanied by his daughters is visiting his daughter, Mrs H W Wallace of this city

The assessment roll of Multnomah county was completed Saturday and the board of equalization will meet on Monday and continue in session for one week. All who wish to have their assessment increased will please call around. Don't all speak at once.

Ab Lawrence, who ran away from the chain gang, some time since owing some thirty days to the jail was arrested yesterday for beating an old man about 70 years of age. He is in the county jail for lack of bail and when through with that place will probably be taken in charge by Chief of Police Watkinds

The head of a young elk shot at Shoalwater bay on August 15 by members of the East Portland delegation camped on the beach is displayed in the window of Hudson's gun store. It was mounted by Wascher of Engine Co No 2 and is about as handsome a thing of the kind as can be found anywhere. The horns are about two feet in length straight and covered with velvet

TRIED AND ACCEPTED.

The steamer Gov. Newell built for the Shoalwater Bay Transportation Company having had her machinery put in at the Willamette Iron Works was Saturday taken out for her trial trip and everything working satisfactorily she was accepted by the owners. She was built expressly for the local trade on Gray's harbor and Chehalis river and is well adapted for that purpose

FIRST THROUGH FREIGHT

The first through shipment of freight to St Paul via the Northern Pacific was made Saturday. It was addressed to John Muir superintendent of traffic for the N P R R and O R and N Co's. The first shipment of freight to Chicago was also made Saturday to A Booth the well known oyster and salmon packer and consisted of salmon from his packing establishment at Astoria

SOME WHOPPERS

Justice R E Sybee yesterday received a postal card from S. M Key, a settler on Trask river who writes as follows: The river is full of large trout weighing from 1½ to 4 pounds each. It is a run from below, following the salmon. They bite readily. I counted 33 in one hole at one sight here by the house. Tell the boys. Now boys go where glory waits you and when you come back see who can tell the biggest story

WILL GET THEIR MONEY

One S Long who kept a boarding house at the front of the Northern Pacific failed a short time since. He was indebted to A J Hamilton in the sum of $700 and to W Dunbar $114. These gentlemen not desiring that Long should fail to pay them garnisheed certain moneys due him from the railroad company which will probably save them loss

A NOXIOUS PLANT

Messrs Cross & Jackson drovers started from the north fork of John Days river some time since with a band of 2 726 sheep and on their way to The Dalles lost 400 on account of their having eaten some noxious plant which made them crazy wild and caused their death in a short time. A careful watch was kept in order to find out what plant it was which produced this result and it was at last concluded that it was bladder weed. Drovers will do well to avoid places where this plant grows if possible

PRELIMINARY SURVEY CONCLUDED

The party of surveyors who started out from Forest Grove a month ago under Assistant Engineer Atherton to make a preliminary survey for the line of the Forest Grove and Astoria railroad returned home Saturday. They surveyed a line up Gale and Beaver creeks to the summit of the coast range a distance of 22 miles. The Goings party which left Astoria to survey this way were within three miles of Atherton's party when they quit and will complete the work. The passage over the coast range will necessitate some steep grades and high trestles or a tunnel 700 feet in length

DISGUSTED WHISKY MEN

Chief Watkinds' determined prosecution of unlicensed liquor sellers under the $500 ordinance seems to have brought about much good at last. The fact now is that these whisky dealers of nearly every class are beginning to feel disgusted at being subjected to continual arrest and putting up of bonds and think they have paid about enough money to lawyers in the vain hope of beating the city. Consequently the following prominent members of the liquor dealers' association filed up to the city auditor's office Saturday and took out their licenses: S. E Neville Edward Morgan Richard Clinton, Joseph Taylor, John Flinck C F [illegible] George Buss Philip Schmitz and H Varwig

PUSHING THE WORK.

Work on the pontoons and transfer boat for crossing trains at Ainsworth dock and also on the new ticket office at Ash street wharf is being pushed with vigor. John Holland who has the works in charge finds it impossible to obtain enough men here and has sent to Astoria for a number of carpenters. The inclines, pontoons and transfer boat will be completed by next Saturday night if men and money can do it. The upper story of the ticket office will be completed to day as all hands will be at work. Mr Holland says there will be no rest for the wicked till the work is completed. Painters will follow close at the heels of the carpenters and all will be in readiness for the reception of Mr Villard and his guests before their arrival

A SOCIETY ITEM

Two aboriginal klootchmen—dusky hued daughters of the forest—aired their charms in Portland Saturday. They were gotten up regardless, as one might say. One had her face washed and the other looked as if she had made the attempt and got frightened out. Their raven black hair floated in wanton, sportive freedom coyly kissed by the soft summer breezes. With rarest taste each had attired herself in the brightly colored calico that delights the eye as naught else can. The tallest of the two wild eyed gazelles of the valley was most becomingly arrayed in a faultlessly handsome attire of a crushed strawberry tint, and the other wore the very latest agony from New York a dazzling shade of electric blue. Each were cut upon the [illegible], and built *en train* with loopings of army blanket gathered *a la* ruching at the side. Panniers and corsage were dotted here and there over the *tout ensemble* the former filled with blackberries and the admiration which they evoked was unbounded. Alike the envy of the women and the admiration of the men our dusky maidens passed through our streets to the northward and were seen no more

LIVELY POLICE BUSINESS

The city jail at 11 o'clock Saturday night presented a scene of great bustle and activity. During the evening Chief Watkinds and a posse of officers raided the fan tan games and run in 54 of the devotees of that fascinating gambling game. They were required to put up $10 each as bail and the amount of chin-chinning and noise rendered necessary in transacting this business was fearful. The chief in his shirt sleeves Captains Turner and Hair half a dozen policemen and a few interpreters were rushing frantically around and every few minutes a diversion was caused by some roaring drunk being run in who was hastily searched and slammed into a cell. Just as the bottom of the pile of Chinamen was being reached police whistles were heard and word came that there was a big row in progress in front of Union block. Out rushed Captain Hair and out rushed the chief and after them rushed three reporters anxious to take a hand. On reaching the scene of the row one man was found lying on the sidewalk another just staggering to his feet, his face bathed in blood whilst a couple of policemen stood by each grasping a couple of the combatants. It transpired that there had been a general melee and some fellow had knocked down all who stood before him. One big Johnny Fresh was grabbing everybody within reach and accusing them of having been engaged in the riot. He made himself very prominent and finally laid his hands on the sacred person of one of the reporters who had accompanied the chief and swore that he was one of the contestants. He was very active in herding the prisoners to the jail and after arriving there pitched on a young fellow who had been passing at the time of the row and charged him with being one of the fighters. Chief Watkinds took a look at this fresh fellow and seeing that the skin was knocked off his hand showing that he had been in the row fired him bodily into a cell with the other rioters. When brought out to be searched he gave his name and style as [illegible] laborer and coolly proposed to [illegible] take a [illegible] of one of the other fighters. He was informed that he would be taken care of himself which was done at once. Another time he will not make himself so fresh

ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL

About noon Saturday Joseph Haggerty came to the city and made complaint that an attempt had been made to blackmail him. He stated that in the morning he had gone over to East Portland to collect a bill of $78 from a man named Pullin who lives four blocks above the railroad ferry landing on that side. Pullin has two daughters one of whom aged 18 or 20 came out of the door upon his rapping and standing on the porch closed the door behind her. They stood there talking a few minutes the girl saying that her father was away and Haggerty replying that it was strange as he had promised to make a payment upon the bill. Then the door again opened and another daughter appeared whose first words were "I've caught you." She then accused Haggerty of attempting to commit an outrage upon her sister and declared that now her father never would pay what he owed him. Haggerty appealed to sister number one if he had said or done anything improper toward her and she emphatically said he had not, she also seemed incensed at her sister for having made such a false charge. He then took his leave. An hour or two later Haggerty was again surprised to see both sisters accompanied by their father walk into his place of business on this side. After some bluster, the father demanded a hundred dollars and his bill receipted as the price of his silence, or he would institute proceedings against him for attempted outrage. Sister number one also declared now that he had taken improper liberties with her. Thus attacked Haggerty finally agreed to give him $50 and the receipted bill which proposition was accepted. The transfer of property was to take place at the railroad ferry at 4 o'clock. Father and daughters then took their leave, when Haggerty hastened at once to the police station where he told the story as given in substance above

Detective Hudson was detailed to accompany Haggerty to the place of meeting. It was so arranged that Hudson was to remain in the background until the money was changing hands when Haggerty would give a preconcerted signal and all parties were to be taken into custody. Haggerty gave the signal too quickly but Hudson saw enough to convince him that it was a genuine case of blackmail. Pullin and his two daughters were taken to the city jail but were released again in a short time upon the authority of Judge Moreland who declared that there was no law under which they could be punished

Immediately after their release they proceeded to Justice Greene's court where they swore out a warrant for the arrest of Haggerty upon the charge with which he was first threatened. The latter gave bail for his appearance to-morrow when he will have an examination. If there is no law in this state against blackmail it is time there should be one. Even if Haggerty had been the beast that no one who knows him will believe he was the attempt of Pullin to compromise his daughter's honor for money shows even less the instincts of a man

THE UNION OF TRACKS.

Impromptu Ceremonies When the West End of the Northern Pacific Reached the East End

Missoula Aug 24

She was tied together last Wednesday at fifteen minutes past 2. On Tuesday night there was a vacancy of a little over nine miles leaving four and a half miles for each force of workmen to finish. A red flag was placed at the half way point on the gap and each force of workmen determined to be there first if such a thing lay in their power. At an early hour they were at work and the force from the western end had completed two miles before 8 o'clock. At 1 30 they reached the goal at Independence creek and after laying about 200 feet beyond their district they ceased work and waited for the boys from the other way. The eastern end arrived at 2 13 and the last rail was laid and the last spike driven amid the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies and the vociferous cheering from the 500 or more men present to see the completion. Among the guests on hand to enjoy the final triumph was Major Maginnis and in response to an invitation he came forward and delivered a short but eloquent address saying that just twenty years ago that day representatives of the Northern Pacific had met to compare notes in a cabin on Gold creek but a few miles from the spot where the final triumph was now being celebrated. He dwelt at some length upon the benefits which the road would confer upon Montana and eulogized the engineers and contractors who had so willingly and efficiently pushed the work to the final completion of to day connecting both eastern and western Montana with the civilization of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He was enthusiastically cheered at the close of his remarks. A large number of visitors from Helena Deer Lodge Pioneer and Missoula were present and shook hands in joyous greeting over the happy event. The Deer Lodge and Pioneer people generally came in carriages and the dashing turn outs flitting hither and thither over the freshly mown green sward added much to the scene. Among the guests of the occasion we noted Mr Sam Langhorne the editor of the Bozeman *Chronicle*—the sole representative of Bozeman present. Ed Stone Col Sanders Major Maginnis Col Dodge, Col Wheeler and Fred M Wilson of Helena C A Broadwater and wife of Fort Assinaboine Judge Sage and wife of Cincinnati Mrs Capt Roswell of Fort Lincoln E L Bonner and wife of Deer Lodge Mayor F H Woody R A Eddy W J Stephens and son Harry B J Wallace and son Willie J Hodgesbn, John Carney H B Lowman D Sullivan D J Ross, C S Prowell George Bottcher Edward Murray and Engineers T P S Wests and son Chas E B Hamilton Robert Sattley E T Wells, Addison Connor C W Schaberg C W Rowland F M Capelin J Q Barlow R J Morrow and Mr Garrett comprised the Missoula party

PARAGRAPHIC DETAIL.

Captain Eads has thus far received $4 800 000 for his work at the mouth of the Mississippi

Portugal is represented in France by M de Camoens a descendant of the famous poet of his name

Eleven police justices in New York draw salaries of $8000 each or nearly as much as the judges on the supreme bench at Washington

Another Pennsylvanian has discovered a new mechanical force, and wants us all to stand on tiptoe to hear it hum. His name is Bromily and he claims to multiply power without fuel

The English mails were first conveyed by railway in 1830. Nine years later the letters sent averaged three to each person and at the present time the average has risen to thirty six. The postoffice savings banks last year had nearly 3 000 000 depositors whose deposits reached the sum of about $195 000 000

There are eighty firms and individuals in San Francisco who are assessed for more than $100 000 personal property. The highest assessment of this kind of property is $[illegible]. Thirteen persons are assessed for more than $500 000 each. The entire assessment of personal property in the city is $67 914 866, an increase of $7 927 870 over last year.

A few days ago two crevices suddenly opened in the earth southwest of Texoloapan Mexico. The crevices have a length of over 500 yards with an average width of three inches. An Indian who was on the ground when it parted said that a distinct subterranean rumbling was heard. The crevices run crosswise of a creek and all the waters of the stream are absorbed in the opening. A rope of 100 feet in length has been let down in the chasm without finding bottom.

According to some statistics recently published the imperial revenue in Germany for the years 1882 83 profited to the extent of 1 050 638 marks from the practice of card playing no fewer than 8 1[illegible] 346 packs of cards having been bought and used in Germany during the twelve months. It was mainly owing to the efforts of Prince Bismarck when Prussian member of the old diet at Frankfort, that public gaming tables in Germany were abolished but the vice which he endeavored to put down was merely thus compelled to assume a new form.

Growing up with the country. It is ten years since Johnnie went west, said the old man wiping away a tear and in just nine years and six months since he was hanged and planted. "Planted" repeated a sympathetic friend, so's he could grow up with the country I suppose —*Brooklyn Eagle*

WELCOME AND FAREWELL

Five Thousand People Pay Tribute to General Sherman.

VERY NEAT RECEPTION BY MAJOR A F SEARS

Address of Welcome by Mayor J A Chapman—Response by the Distinguished Guest—Other Short Speeches

From The Sunday Oregonian

Last night the citizens of Portland took the opportunity to say farewell to General W T Sherman now on his last official visit to the department of the Columbia. So early as 7 o'clock people began to assemble at the pavilion and soon all the galleries and seats were filled. A large stand had been erected on the main floor near the eastern entrance which was appropriately draped with American flags. The gallery rail was neatly decorated with festoons of red white and blue

Gen Sherman accompanied by Judge Gray of the United States supreme court General Miles and staff and other officers from Vancouver barracks arrived by special steamer landing at the foot of Morrison street at quarter past eight. There were met by Company F Veteran Guard under command of Capt N B Price which was composed entirely of old soldiers. A great crowd had assembled in the neighborhood of the wharf and cheered loudly as the carriage containing Gen Sherman drove up the slip into Morrison street. With the Veteran Guard as an escort the party was driven to the pavilion stopping at the Third street entrance. By this time the crowd had increased to 5000 or more. They were divided lengthwise of the hall by two lines of members of the G A R so that a passage way ten feet wide was kept clear. The Twenty first infantry band under leadership of Mr Oechsle was stationed in the west gallery and the first strain of a stirring march was the announcement to the vast assemblage that the guests had arrived. As the tall form of the great soldier appeared at the west door applause commenced and continued until he had reached the stand. He came arm in arm with Comrade G E Caukin. Following them came General Miles arm in arm with Comrade J W Allen General H A Morrow Gen O D Greene Col Sidney Smith Major Kimball Maj Poole Capt Chas L Powell Capt Haughey Lieut Long and Lieut Williams. Seats upon the stand were provided for and taken by Judge Gray Judge Deady Senator Dolph, ex Governor Gibbs Mayor Chapman, Major A F Sears Mrs A S Duniway F K Arnold Wm Kapus Capt B B Tuttle and others of the grand army committee. The veteran guard were drawn up in line in front of the stand and the crowd surged behind them. As is usual with an indoor audience not seated there was much noise from shuffling feet and words of the speakers were at times inaudible to the reporters only a few feet away

WORDS OF WELCOME

The assemblage was called to order by G E Caukin who said

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have met to welcome to this northwest Gen Sherman a man whom we love to honor. We had expected His Excellency Gov Moody to be present to-night and welcome the general on behalf of the state of Oregon. That gentleman has been unavoidably detained. You will now listen to an address from Mayor Chapman.

Mayor Chapman advanced amid applause and said

As the executive head of this city and in behalf of the common council and the citizens in general it becomes our pleasant duty to express to you General Sherman as our distinguished guest the pleasure and honor we all feel in having you in our midst

This I shall not do in high sounding but empty phrases knowing you as I do to be a man of few words but shall simply extend to you a cordial welcome to our city and at the same time assure you of the great pleasure it affords us to do you honor

Major A F Sears was then introduced and said

General Sherman these comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic who surround you have directed me to bid you in their name welcome to this camp fire of soldier citizens. I take it for granted that as an old soldier and a working man I have been detailed for this duty that you may escape an oration but if you have listened to salutations more elaborate and more eloquent than ours be assured that you have not been received by men who have a higher regard for you or a deeper affection. Here are men General who followed you from Atlanta to the sea (applause) and here also are [illegible] who all [illegible] the American people in the beginning of the war when we [illegible] that we were entering on a struggle not of weeks but of years. While honoring you as all men honor the successful commander we cannot restrain the expression of our reverence for your magnanimity as a conqueror. It advanced at the time of the nation's moral growth [illegible] recognized now as a measure of wise statesmanship

In the name of these hundreds present [illegible] the band of sincere and earnest welcomes [Major Sears here advanced and extended his hand to General Sherman rising and bidding him [illegible]. Applause which was continued for a minute or more and ended in three ringing cheers for the gray hero. It was the scene of the evening] We are glad of this privilege and we have faith enough in the providence of God to believe it is not the last time we shall greet you with applause and that this nation will be permitted the benefit of your counsels for many years to come. May the future like the past be full of glory for you and honor as we are sure it will be of advantage to your countrymen. [Applause

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY

The old commander was introduced by Mr Caukin, amid great applause. He said

MR. MAYOR AND COMRADES OF THE GRAND ARMY—I came here to-night to meet you on your own invitation. When I looked behind this rank here this few minutes since a large mass of people and find the galleries full it changes somewhat, the aspect of the case. I needed no assurance of a welcome to Portland. This is my fourth visit since the close of the war. To be sure the same people are not here now as then but the same spirit exists, the same friendships the same grasp of the hand as of yore and I did not need words nor do I ask for deeds of welcome to this great growing and future city of the northwest. Nevertheless, I am deeply thankful to you all comrades and friends gentlemen and ladies for the kind words of greeting to an old soldier who remembers Oregon forty years ago when the Indians were here where Portland now stands who remembers when the Columbia river was a beautiful clear stream before the miners began to muddy it and before the forest fires obscured Adams Hood St Helens and Rainier. We have just come over a new road—a hard road to travel boys [Laughter] But I am one of those who like to see new things and I had come by every other road known to man and I thought I would take a new road and so come around by British Columbia. We have come to Portland from the north in good health and good strength and feeling well taking our rations regularly and ready to do more [Laughter] As I expect as one of the American citizens to follow their usual vent and call for speeches I took the precaution to bring a man along who is a strong man a heavy man (laughter) and I am going to throw off on him to night the burdens of speech making

Now gentlemen of Portland you are still the mere pioneers. You think you have got a finished city and a finished country. Why you have not begun yet. You have not started yet. The old pioneers of '48 and '49 I suppose few of any are in this room—the pioneers of '50 to '60 and '60 to '70 and you young men whose face I now see are the pioneers of the future. And we old men who are passing from the stage of life commit to you the grand task of building up this northwest and making it equal if not superior to the eastern section of the country and to those of the great valley of the Mississippi and connected to you by iron rails, which like a tube placed between two barrels of water, will soon make the two equal in contents. So you will soon be populated by millions instead of thousands and hundreds and you must prepare the way for those who are coming; clear the forests open up the mines prepare your fisheries every thing—develop every resource from British Columbia down to the California line for there will be a crowd of people coming here and you will be put to the test to feed and clothe them and prepare them for their future. Now my friends you have done miracles. You have done great things. By the industry and thrift of your fathers and yourselves you have built up here in Portland a city lighted with electricity traversed by street cars good school houses brick buildings three and four stories high churches commodious wharves and everything which go to promote civilization and bring wealth to a country. You have done your share. Let the young men keep this on ten years and another ten years and another ten years so that when they come to be old like I am they can look back as I do with pride and view the development that has taken place under their eyes. I have seen this city and the whole Pacific coast grow up. I was here in 1846 before most of you were born. I remember when there was no man here in Portland nor woman either

I wish you all prosperity. I hope you will keep what God has given you—health and strength and manliness. Above all things remember the sacrifices this little body of men [pointing to the Grand Army of the Republic] made that you might have a common country a common flag and a common destiny who maintained that spirit of freedom which bound us together and made us one nation forever and forever. [Applause] Always revere the flag which is the symbol of our nationality and all the peace and glory which now crowns it and which I hope will be immortal. [Applause followed by three noisy cheers and a tiger]

OTHER SPEECHES

After music by the band Judge Matthew P Deady rose and said

Ladies and gentlemen fellow citizens members of the Grand Army of the Republic—Peace hath its victories as well as war. You have honored the old soldier and brave general to-night. We also have among us a wise, learned and upright magistrate who has filled the highest judicial position in the old commonwealth of Massachusetts and we hope that he will adorn the supreme bench of the nation for another twenty years. He is a member of that august tribunal which has done so much since the close of the war in bringing out of chaos and turmoil consequent upon it law order and system. We welcome him to this far off shore to night and we will be pleased to hear what he has to say. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Judge Gray of the supreme court of the United States

Judge Gray advanced and spoke for a very few minutes but in so low a voice that our stenographer could not catch a dozen successive words. He said that he judged the wishes of the citizens of Portland by their Mayor's speech which was a model of brevity and he would not make his any longer

General Sherman then stepped down to the main floor, and the crowd filing by him shook his hand—or literally speaking, both hands the General using both members during the ordeal. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

During the exercises the audience sang "America" "Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom" and "Marching Through Georgia" under the leadership of Prof G W Jackson

THE OUTLOOK

List of the Horses Now in Training at the State Fair Grounds

From the Salem Statesman. It is learned that the following stables of horses are now in training for the state fair

DR JACKS'S STABLES

Dr Jacks of Walla Walla has six beautiful trotters now in training by that well known and excellent trainer Samuel A Crowell, as follows

1 Au Revoir a fine dark bay mare three years old sired by Altamont dam [illegible] by Bellfounder

2 Souvenir two years old breeding same as before

3 America beautiful bay mare three years old breeding as before

4 Bicoro a two year old stallion color and breeding as before

5 Americus a two year old stallion full brother to America

6 Parrolla a very large two year old stallion color and breeding the same

J W SMITH'S STABLES

This gentleman is from Walla Walla and has a couple of excellent horses on exhibition

1 G[illegible] a two-year old sorrel stallion sired by Hanchero

A black gelding belonging to C R Black of Walla Walla. He is three years old, and was sired by Orange County dam a Bellfounder mare

A HOGABOOM'S STABLES

This celebrated trainer has three horses under his care

1 Mount Vernon a sorrel stallion sired by Champion Knox dam a Hiteman mare owned by J W Jenkins of Canyon City

2 Harry Deadshot a black stallion three years old sired by Deadshot dam by Goodlife owned by Jenkins and Hogaboom

3 Champion Knox Jr a five year old dark bay stallion sire by Champion Knox and owned by A Hogaboom

G A TROST'S STABLES

1 Red Oak, a sorrel gelding racer, aged six sired by Red Oak dam Diomede

Bismarck a black trotting stallion, aged six sired by Black Stranger dam unknown

D E WILLS STABLES

D E Wills has five horses on exhibition. He had entered one but the same becoming injured he withdrew it

1 Woodbury a dark bay stallion fifteen hands three inches high 1170 lbs weight aged twelve years sired by Woodburn dam Moss Rose. This horse will be entered for the first blood thoroughbreds. He drew the first premium last year for being the best thoroughbred

2 Larry Taorn a four year old bay stallion sired by Woodbury dam Lummisa

3 Induction a four year old bright bay stallion sired by Woodbury dam Lucy Dunn by Hiteman

4 [illegible] a five year old bay mare pedigree unknown

5 John Hall a two year old bay stallion pedigree same

C M REDMOND'S STABLES

Mr Redmond of Portland has two trotters on exhibit as follows

1 Lockwood, a dark bay stallion five years old sired by Fleetwood dam sired by Alexander's Abdallah

2 Adirondack a dark brown stallion six years imported from Iowa last January a very beautiful horse, sired by Bona Fide dam by Volunteer

JOHN PENDERY'S STABLES

Mr Pendery of Vancouver W T has four all trotters

1 Jack a light bay gelding 5 years old of the Hambletonian stock on exhibition

2 Cottonwood a large [illegible] year old bay stallion sired by Lockwood dam sired by [illegible]

3 Fay Whistler a dark bay mare 4 years old sired by Lockwood dam by Milliman Bellfounder

JAMES BYBEE'S STABLES

The following racers are in training by James Bybee

1 [illegible] a year [illegible] bay sired by California dam Laura Barnes she by Norfolk

2 Newsboy a sorrel gelding 4 years old by [illegible] dam Lindsey she by Lexington owned by Quiz by of Portland

3 Lady Day a brown mare 5 years old 15 hands high sired by Woodbury dam a Hiteman mare owned by Tuttle of Astoria

[illegible] STABLES

M Porter of Forest Grove, has a racer and a pair of trotters

1 Prairie Dollar a [illegible] year old sorrel race mare [illegible] by Lady Astor

2 [illegible] trotter also a [illegible] stallion [illegible] by Orange County dam a Bellfounder mare

3 Dan H [illegible] a four year old bay stallion sired by [illegible] by Vermont

THOMPSON AND PAINE'S STABLES

1 Lord [illegible] a sorrel stallion five years old sired by Jap Wilkes owned by Wm Thompson of Lewisville

2 Sage Brush Sam a seven year old gelding a dark bay racer from the bunch grass of the Bend

ALAMSON AND MOSLEY'S STABLES

At [illegible] a sorrel stallion racer 6 years old sired by Wilkes

Honest John a bay gelding seven years old

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT

Description of the Ceremonies in Laying the Corner Stone

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 24—The Garfield corner stone procession to day was divided into four divisions comprising Knights Templars the National Guard of California Grand Army of the Republic Knights Templar and members of the California Masonic lodges. Over 8000 were in line—the largest procession ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. It extended over a mile and a half occupying an hour and three quarters in passing. The day being a public holiday visitors from the interior towns were greater than on any other during the week and the streets along the line of the procession were jammed for a long distance

The scene presented in the park was a magnificent one. The three sides surrounding the base were covered with a dense mass of spectators. On the other lay the Pacific ocean. The valley between was occupied by glittering uniforms

CEREMONIES AT THE MONUMENT

As the processions arrived the members drew up in the form of a circle around the base of the monument close to which a grand stand had been erected for the grand Masonic officers whose privilege it was to perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone

When all had fallen into place prayer was offered by the grand chaplain followed by a Masonic ode chanted by all present

Hon Horace Davis ex member of congress in a short speech invited the grand master of California Masons to lay the corner stone of the monument to the second martyred president of the United States. Records of a casket containing gold silver nickel and copper coinage of the present year with an account of the assault upon death and obsequies of President Garfield were read after which the grand master pouring in corn wine and oil and tapping the stone pronounced it well and truly laid

An oration on Garfield life and services followed by the benediction closed the services. Salutes were fired from the forts on a signal of the termination of the ceremonies

FRANCE

EFFECT OF DE CHAMBORD'S DEATH

PARIS Aug 25—Republican journals speak respectfully in regard to the death of Count De Chambord and unite in paying homage to the sincerity of the deceased. Royalist papers have appeared with mourning borders and are reserved in their comments regarding the consequences of the count's death. The body will be buried by the side of that of Charles X. The coffin of the count will be opened in the presence of a high official of the Austrian court

WADDINGTON SUMMONED TO PARIS

PARIS, Aug 25—M Challemel Lacour French foreign minister has summoned M Waddington French ambassador at London to come to Paris to discuss the Tonquin affair

ACCIDENTS

HORRIBLE DEATH IN A BREWERY

NEW YORK Aug 25—Andrew Saugar and Carl Stein were at work in Huepel's brewery on First street today in a large mash tub to do some work. Ignorant of their presence the engineers set the machinery in motion and life was literally pounded out of Saugar. Stein was taken out and sent to a hospital

STUFF AND NONSENSE

It is stated that nearly 400 persons were killed by wind in this country last year and yet thousands of men are willing to risk their lives by getting elected to Congress —*Norristown Herald*

A slur upon Arthur. "Yes" said Mr Fawmus "the girls have chased and tagged after me till I can't stand it. And good there! Hattie and Mollie coming now. I must go where I'll be safe from them. Here Arthur let me be with you" —*Boston Post*

Why old maids are preferable. "I'm glad Billie had the sense to marry a settled old maid" said Grandma Winkum at the wedding. "Gals is flighty and widders are kinder overrulin' and upset in [illegible] maids is kinder thankful and willin' to please" —*Christian at Work*

"I have been married now" boasted a prosy old fellow "more than thirty years and I have never given my wife a cross word." "That's because you never dared uncle" said a little nephew who lived with them. "If you had aunty would have made you jump" —*Wolf*

He advanced with fearless step into the editorial presence and confidently placed a folded manuscript on the table. "A trifle in the line of poetry; threw it off without a thought." "I presume so" said the editor as he pigeon holed the production without looking at it —*Hartford Post*

NEWS OF SATURDAY.

From the Sunday Oregonian

The Trial of Frank James.

GALLATIN (Mo) Aug [illegible]—The chief feature to-morrow will be the testimony of Dick Liddell upon which the state must rely for its case. This man has assumed the role of informer and the aim of the defense will be to impeach his testimony as unworthy of credence by reason of his having been convicted of various crimes. A [illegible] correspondent learned some facts in Liddell's history which he claims to have been forgotten. It will be shown that he served a term in the Missouri prison for horse stealing being sentenced by the Mt Vernon court in 1874 for three years. He cannot [illegible] under the three-fourths rule. Various opinions are held concerning the testimony given to-day. James' sympathizers say that the state has thus far failed to make out its case while the other side regard it as strong [illegible] as at the beginning of the chain of evidence [illegible] by the defense. Governor Crittenden was present at the courthouse to-day. He will return to Jefferson City [illegible]. [illegible] Frank James introduced himself to the governor and said he was [illegible] with him in which he was [illegible] Governor Crittenden [illegible] James was [illegible] [illegible] to that [illegible] It will be remembered that [illegible] the interview [illegible] with the governor

[illegible] Kansas

[illegible], Aug [illegible]—The discussion of [illegible] has attracted people from all parts of the [illegible]. A larger crowd than any previous meeting assembled this afternoon to listen to Gov [illegible] Glick and Rev A Brooks [illegible] Speeches were made this afternoon by Rev Brooks [illegible] Wood and others to a large audience

A committee on jurisprudence and law reform were appointed, the committee to report at the annual meeting

A resolution in respect of the memory of the late Judge Black of Pennsylvania was passed by a rising vote. The convention then adjourned sine die

The annual dinner will be given at the Grand Union this evening

Denial From Jay Gould

NEW YORK, Aug 25—The Sun publishes a letter from Washington McLean to Jay Gould in which the former a friend and supporter of Stanley Matthews asks if there is any truth in the charge that Gould agreed to subscribe a large sum to the [illegible] fund upon the condition that Matthews was nominated to the supreme bench. Gould replied denouncing the story as a pure fabrication and asserted he had no bargain of any kind directly or indirectly with General Garfield. He concludes his letter thus: My acquaintance with Mr Matthews was not intimate. I remember [illegible] after his nomination I asked Mr Plumb by an open telegram to aid [illegible] in his confirmation. Mr Matthews was never my counsel. Indeed he was the [illegible] counsel for the Texas and Pacific then controlled by Thomas A Scott and which was at that time hostile in interest to those in which I was interested

None About the Yellow Fever

PENSACOLA Aug 25—Up to to-day no [illegible] is reported in this city. A [illegible] telegram on the case of the man who died yesterday denies [illegible] the fact the death was not caused by yellow fever. Surgeon Murray and Dr Leonard pronounce the [illegible] case simply malarial fever. No new cases and no deaths have been reported at the navy yard before the man died who was sent from Pensacola, and before the post mortem was contemplated, old attachés and citizens familiar with yellow fever declared he did not have it. All agree as [illegible] about the few cases reported at navy yard

Paddy Says He Wasn't There

CHICAGO, Aug 24—Paddy Ryan who was regarded as having been concerned in the shooting affair of last night put in an appearance to-day and denied having been concerned in any altercation. He says he was in company with friends during the night but certainly was kept so close that the detectives and reporters could get no claim

Not Yellow Fever

PENSACOLA, Aug 25—Surgeon Murray and Dr Leonard pronounce the epidemic here malarial fever. No new cases have appeared and there have been no deaths at the navy yard. Before the man died who was sent from Pensacola, and before a post mortem was contemplated old nurses and citizens familiar with yellow fever declared that he did not have it. A large class hold the same belief about the few cases reported at the navy yard

Entertained by The Fan Friend

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 24—At the pavilion this evening in place of the regular drill by the knights a performance by the Fan Brigade of twelve little girls held the rapt attention of the mass of people congregated. The evening's entertainment concluded with a social dance

Mutton for the Million

LONDON Aug 24—The steamer Jones from New Zealand via the Straits of Magellan arrived at Plymouth with 12 000 frozen carcasses of sheep in good condition. She made the voyage in [illegible] days

The [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 24—At the billiard match this morning Sexton won the game of 600 points in [illegible] innings. Schaefer scored [illegible]. The highest run of [illegible] was made by Schaefer

Newspaper Suspended

CHATTANOOGA Tenn Aug 24—The [illegible] a newspaper started in this city 11 months ago suspended to day

COMPETITIVE DRILL

But Three Commanderies Enter the Lists—Decision of the Judges Reserved

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 25—The competitive Knight Templar drill took place this afternoon at Bay District Park. Long before the beginning of the exercises the grand stand with seating capacity of 8 000 was taxed to its utmost. [illegible] 000 more were in the enclosure below. Only three commanderies competed Raper of Indiana De Molay of Louisville and St Bernards of Chicago. Each drill was twenty seven men exclusive of the St Bernards. Forty minutes time was allowed each drill. The [illegible] commanderies refrained from competing for the prizes [illegible] whom they regarded as their guests

There were five prizes in all varying in value from $4 000 to $[illegible]. A [illegible] was made by the triennial committee that the prizes should become the absolute property of the winners and not subject to further competition. The referees were three army officers of the United States army. Their decision covered second Exercise, military evolution and Templar movement

THE RAPERS OF INDIANAPOLIS

The first to appear on the list were Rapers of Indianapolis, the privilege of their first drill being conceded to St Bernards of Chicago. At 12 sharp the [illegible] accompanied by the band of the First United States cavalry to the northern end of the drill ground—returned to the judges and [illegible] wheeling into line gave a salute. This was the signal for a great burst of cheering in which the two competing commanderies heartily joined. The drill was excellently performed and the wheeling and marching by threes was much admired but their movements to bring [illegible] made a [illegible] and [illegible] rolling forth [illegible] and jeopardizing their claim to the first prize

THE DE MOLAYS OF LOUISVILLE

The Raplers were followed by the De Molays who as they marched in stately column to and from the judges stand led by the Eighth United States Infantry band, were received with great cheer. Their drill was watched with marked attention. Some of the more attractive movements eliciting great admiration. They drilled like old veterans

THE ST BERNARDS OF CHICAGO

After them came the St Bernards, with Lyon & Healy's Chicago band. They were greeted by the immense crowd with continuous bursts of applause. Their entry to the judges was the signal for cheering which was kept up until they began their exercises. During the [illegible] minutes they drilled with marked precision but after that their drill was completely marred by one unfortunate knight, who persisted in always getting where he was not wanted. Before the drill was over it became plain that the first prize would lay between the DeMolays and the Raplers the unfortunate break of the St Bernards depriving them of that hope. When they retired to their tents [illegible] applause was great, clearly showing in what direction the sympathies of the people were

At the conclusion of the drill the tents of the three competing commanderies were surrounded by knights and ladies who gave them [illegible] ovation

The decision of the judges will be made known this evening at the pavilion

BRITISH COLUMBIA

News Notes from Victoria.

VICTORIA Aug 24—Special—Arrived—Steamer Mexico from San Francisco bark Granite State, from Japan

The Chinese continue to buy and lease nearly the entire eastern part of the city. Several handsome brick blocks are under contract for Mongolian merchants who declare their intention to control the trade of the Orient from this center

Around New Westminster forest fires are still burning in various parts of the district but the most extensive are those between Fraser and Mud bay. Much fine timber has been destroyed

A man named Daniel Turner lately from Portland was arrested to day on a charge of beating Robeson a dock contractor, on the head with a sand bag. Robeson, who is an old man says the difficulty occurred in a barroom

A young man named Robert Watson while felling a tree to-day was killed by a branch. He was to have been married next Monday

The Recent Coal Discovery

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 24—Special. The six foot seam of coal discovered by Mr Silver, who represents the West Vancouver Commercial Company is said to be of excellent quality. After prospecting in several places near the water's edge the party went back forty feet in the brush on the hill and after digging down about three feet struck a seam of coal six feet thick. [illegible] the dip of the coal was slightly deflected, and as the land rises as it leaves the shore it will necessitate deep sinking. It is naturally to hope at a distance [illegible] that thicker seams will be found deep down. Boring with Diamond drills will soon be commenced

MONTANA

MISSOULA, Aug 25—[Special]—Passed westward to-day to arrive in Portland to-morrow night: J F Shelling Boston Mass; F S McGill Grand Forks Dakota; W E Lengbridge and Rev Carr [illegible] Ohio; John B Carpenter Lincoln, Neb; G W Baldwin Belvidere Ill; John Leifbeed and wife St Paul Minn; A W Roberts New York; Mrs Smith Missouri; John R O'Neill Minneapolis Minn.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup" for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation tasteless. 25c

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STAGES LEAVE ROSEBURG Sundays at 6 A M arriving the same day. Fare $5 [illegible] each passenger

This being the main traveled road Coos and Curry Counties [illegible] their advantage to take this line.

SALISBURY

city and country by [illegible] Johnson of the *Daily Lance*. The party left on a special train each carrying with them a magnificent sample of grain and all mightily pleased with their visit

For tremulousness wakefulness dizziness and lack of energy a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters

Trial Bottle Dr King's New Discovery

The American consul at Carthagena says the locusts have destroyed the crops throughout Columbia during the past season.

Rennard's Russia Salve meets with wonderful success in all cases of skin disease. Try it

ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Numbness, Hysteria Female Pains Palpitation Dyspepsia Liver Complaint Bilious Fever Malaria, and Fever and Ague, use Collins' Plasters, an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster and laugh at pain. 25 cents everywhere

roll [illegible] for the year 1883 and correct all errors in valuation and description of lands lots or other property. All applications for correction or change in assessment of property must be made prior to adjournment of said board

T A SANDERS

Assessor Multnomah County, State of Oregon.

Portland, August 1 1883

WOOD WOOD WOOD!

SLAB WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

[illegible] is an interesting advertisement [illegible] run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO P O Box 513 Buffalo N Y —Toledo Evening Bee

SEALS

SEAL ENGRAVER

DECISION IN U. S. D

U S DISTRICT COURT

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1883

DECISION IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DISTRICT OF OREGON.

TUESDAY, August 21, 1883.

The West Portland Homestead Association v. J. O. Lowensdale, assignee—No. 1361. Suit in equity to prevent a cloud on title.

CASE STATED.—In 1871 sundry persons, the owners in common of a tract of land, laid out thereon Carter's addition to Portland and partitioned the same among themselves by deed, designating the blocks and lots allotted to each; one of which was block 67, allotted to Charles M. Carter; the deed of partition was recorded but the plat was not; shortly after L. F. Grover and wife, who were parties to this partition deed laid out an addition to this Carter's addition on a tract of land belonging to said wife and lying immediately north of said first survey and numbered one of the blocks therein 67—said Charles M. Carter having in the meantime changed the designation of the first block 67 to that of Park block and set it apart for public use as such; and thereupon the parties to both surveys united in executing a common plat of the same as Carter's addition to Portland, in which the former as Carter's addition was designated as a park block and the second block 67 was designated by that number; in 1875 Grover and wife conveyed block 67 in the second survey to the plaintiff and on February 19, 1878, the defendant was appointed by this court assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of said Carter and within less than a year before the commencement of this suit set up a claim to the property, as such assignee, under the deed to Carter, and proceeding to sell the same, the bankrupt never claimed the property, and the plaintiff and its grantors have always paid the taxes thereon. Held—(1) That it was a case of latent ambiguity in the deed to Carter arising out of the subsequent circumstances, in which the plaintiff was entitled to explain by showing that it was not the intention of the parties therein to convey the second block 67, and that as it appeared from the facts that plaintiff had the legal title to the property, the plaintiff was not precluded by the circumstances from asserting it in this suit.

(2) That the defendant, under the circumstances, had no color of title to the property, and if he were to sell it, he would thereby cast a cloud upon the plaintiff's title, and therefore equity will restrain him by injunction from so doing. (3) That § 5057 of the R. S. is not applicable to the case, and if it was the suit is not barred by it, because it is only brought to prevent the threatened wrongful sale, and therefore the right to sue did not accrue until the defendant undertook to sell the premises, and did some act in pursuance of such purpose.

DEADY, J.

This suit was commenced on March 27, 1883, and on July 30th the court sustained a plea to the bill of the limitation contained in § 5057 of the bankrupt act (§ 5057 R. S.).

It has since been heard and submitted on a demurrer to an amended bill filed July 28th, which presents the case in quite a different aspect.

The plaintiff is a corporation formed and existing under the laws of Oregon, and brings this suit to restrain the defendant, as assignee of Charles M. Carter, from selling block 67 in Carter's addition to Portland, as the property of the bankrupt.

It appears from the amended bill that on and prior to September 7, 1871, Joseph S. Smith, Charles M. Carter, T. J. Carter and L. F. Grover were the tenants in common of the then unsold portion of the donation of Thomas and Minerva Carter, in township 1 south of range 1 east of the Wallamet meridian—the same being bounded on the south by the east and west subdivision line of section 4 of said township—and as such owners in August, 1871, surveyed and laid out Carter's addition to Portland thereon, and designated the blocks, lots and streets thereof by numbers and names on a plat that they then executed and acknowledged, but did not record, and by deed duly recorded then partitioned the premises among themselves, designating therein according to said plat, the lots and blocks allotted to each; that on said plat there was a block designated 67, and the same was conveyed by this deed so executed to Charles M. Carter as "block 67 in Carter's addition to Portland," but said survey and plat was afterwards so changed "by said Carter and others" that the said block has ever since been known as a park, and not as block 67; that at the time of said partition, said parties had no interest in any land south of said east and west subdivision line, and there was then no other plat in existence than the one aforesaid, to which they could have referred in the execution of said partition deed; that in October, 1871, said Grover, and Elizabeth, his wife, caused a certain tract of land, belonging to said Elizabeth and adjoining the aforesaid tract on the south, to be surveyed and mapped into blocks, lots and streets, and designated by numbers and names as a part of Carter's addition to Portland, among which was a block numbered 67; that afterwards said Grover and wife, together with the parties to the said partition made a general plat of both said additions to Portland and duly executed the same and caused it to be recorded on November 4, 1871; that the block designated as 67 in the first survey is marked on said plat as a park, while the block now known and designated as number 67 is the one surveyed and mapped by Grover and wife on her land, subsequently to the making of said partition deed to Charles M. Carter, and was not in existence, as such, at the date thereof.

It is also alleged in the bill that said Grover block 67 was no part of the consideration in or for said partition; nor was it the intention of the parties thereto to refer to it or comprehend it therein, but that the block numbered 67 in the deed to Carter was another parcel of land included in the tract owned in common by said parties and not the parcel now known as block 67 in Carter's addition to Portland; and that it is by accident that the description of the block conveyed to Carter answers to that now known as block 67 in said addition.

On August 11, 1875, said Grover and wife, for a valuable consideration, conveyed the block now known as 67 to the plaintiff by a deed which was duly recorded, and it is alleged that the plaintiff in obtaining such conveyance acted in good faith; that at the date of such conveyance, and prior to the one to Charles M. Carter, said Grover and wife were in the exclusive possession of said block and paid the taxes thereon, and since said conveyance to the plaintiff it has been and now is in the like possession and has paid the taxes thereon; that said Carter was never in the possession of the premises nor ever paid any taxes thereon or claimed any title or interest therein or contracted any debt upon the faith of such title or interest and that no judgment creditor of said Carter was deceived by the fact that a block 67 was contained in the deed to him; and that Grover and wife when they gave the number 67 to the block in question acted in good faith, relying upon the records of the county and the understanding that such designation as applied to the parcel of land first numbered 67 had been abandoned.

The bill further alleges that the defendant, as assignee aforesaid and by reason of the premises, now claims to be the owner of the block in question, and is about to sell the same at public auction, and will so do unless restrained by this court, and will thereby cast a cloud upon the plaintiff's title thereto, to its great wrong and injury; that the defendant never set up any claim to the block in question, to the knowledge of the plaintiff, prior to the publication of the advertisement giving notice that he would sell the same on March 29, 1883.

The causes of demurrer are: (1.) The suit is barred by § 5057 of the revised statutes; (2.) The plaintiff is chargeable with notice of the deed to Carter prior to the execution of the one to it; (3.) The allegations, as to the discovery of the plaintiff's right of suit are uncertain and insufficient; (4.) There was no accident or mistake in the execution of the deed to Carter; (5.) The parties to the deed to Carter mutually abandoned the first block 67, and dedicated it to public uses and substituted the second block 67 therefor; and, (6.) There is no equity in the bill.

The identity of block 67 in Carter's addition is affected by this state of things, but the apparent confusion is neither the result of accident nor mistake. On the contrary, the separate acts which, taken together, have caused the ambiguity were deliberately intended by the parties, acting upon a correct conception of the facts pertaining to each, but apparently without consideration for or attention to their collateral or incidental effect.

An accident is an unforeseen or unexpected event, of which the party's own conduct is not the proximate cause. Pom. E. J., § 823. But the designation of the Grover block 67 by the plaintiff's grantors while their deed was on record to another block 67 in a Carter's addition, was the immediate cause of this confusion.

A mistake is an erroneous mental conception that influences the will and leads to action. Pom. E. J., § 839. But the Grover block was designated 67, upon the impression, it was, the act, that the similar designation of a block in the first survey had been abandoned, and that parcel of land set apart as a park; and the conveyance of said block to Carter, as block 67, was made and accepted under the impression, as was also the fact that there was then a block of that number in the first survey, and not elsewhere.

But if the parties at the time of the execution and filing of the final plat of Carter's addition, were not aware or did not notice that the designation of this block thereon, under the circumstances, as block 67, might produce confusion of identity and lead to a conflict of claims concerning the same, they may be said to have made a mistake, but only such a mistake as arises from that inattention to known or knowable facts and their consequences as constitute negligence. Against such a mistake equity affords no relief. Pom. E. J., § 839.

Neither is there any doubt that upon the facts stated the plaintiff is the owner of the block in question and has the legal title thereto. The conveyance to Carter of block 67 in the first survey did not affect the title to block 67 in the second survey—and it would not even if the second 67 had been then in existence. It was this block that was conveyed to Carter and not the number 67 wherever else it might be used or applied. This block was a particular parcel of ground, then designated 67, within the limits of the first survey and not elsewhere.

The bill distinctly alleges that such was the intention and understanding of the parties to the conveyance, and the fact that the block 67 in the second survey was not then in existence is itself satisfactory evidence of that fact.

The claim that the parties substituted block 67 in the second survey for the one of that number in the first survey is not supported by the facts. Nothing of the kind is alleged in the bill, nor do the facts stated therein warrant any such inference. On the contrary, it appears that the first 67 was changed to a park block before the other was surveyed or designated; and that upon the final plat of *Carter's* addition, which was made up from the previous surveys of the two tracts, the first one was accordingly designated as a park block and formally dedicated to public use, while the latter was designated as private block 67.

But the making and recording of this plat did not operate to convey any block therein to Carter. That might have been done by marking the same on the plat as a donation or grant to him. Or. Laws, p. 777, § 8. And the very fact that this was not done is evidence, under the circumstances, that it was not within the contemplation of the parties. Nor does it appear probable that Mrs. Grover would surrender a block of her land to Carter in consideration of a dedication by him of another block to a public use that was of as much or more benefit to the rest of the parties to the plat than to her.

And if there ever was any agreement or understanding between the parties, short of a legal conveyance, that in consideration of the dedication by Carter to a public use, of the first block 67, he should receive the second block 67, it did not affect the legal title to said second block. And if it is sufficient to raise an equity in favor of Carter that the defendant can assert here, the burden is upon him to allege and prove it.

Neither is the plaintiff estopped to assert its right to the premises. True it took the conveyance from Grover and wife with the notice of the prior conveyance to Carter, and it is also true that the latter deed appeared to convey block 67 in Carter's addition and this was then the only block on the plat that answered that description. But it was no farther affected by the notice of this deed, than were the grantors therein by the deed itself; and if they could show, as certainly they could, that the block described therein as 67, was not this 67 but another, so can the plaintiff. Besides, the deed to Carter also showed upon its face that it was executed before this plat was, and therefore there was no ground for the inference that the former referred to the latter or that the 67 mentioned in the one was the 67 mentioned in the other.

Upon the whole, this is simply a case of latent ambiguity in the deed to Carter, concerning the subject matter of the conveyance, produced by circumstances subsequent, as well as collateral to the deed. In such a case, it is always competent to show by evidence dehors the deed, the actual intention, in this respect, of the parties thereto. 1 Green, Ev., § 297; 2 Whar. Ev., §§ 956-7; Piper v. True, 36 Cal., 614.

The effect of this ambiguity, is to give the defendant, as assignee of Carter, color of title to the premises, under which, it appears he will if not restrained by this court, sell the same and thereby cast a cloud upon the title of the plaintiff. For it seems that although the second block 67 was a part of the separate property of Mrs. Grover and therefore could not even appear to be affected by her husband's conveyance of the first block 67, that she signed the deed with her husband and his cotenants conveying the first 67 to Carter, so that upon the record Carter appears to have received the elder conveyance from Grover and wife to block 67.

That a sale of this property, under these circumstances, by the assignee, would cast a cloud over the title of the plaintiff and that therefore the court has power by injunction to prevent such sale is a proposition well supported by the authorities. Pixley v. Huggins, 15 Cal. 132; Coulson v. Portland, 1 Deady, 487; Ewing v. St. Louis, 5 Wall., 418; Lick v. Ray, 43 Cal., 88; High on Inj., §§ 269—272.

The test of what is a cloud on title is shortly stated by Mr. Justice Field, in Pixley v. Huggins, supra, as follows: "Every deed from the same source through which the plaintiff derives his real property, must if valid on its face, necessarily have the effect of casting such cloud upon the title."

The plaintiff is clearly entitled to the relief sought unless the suit is barred by lapse of time. It is the real owner of property. Carter never had any interest in it nor made any claim to it. By reason of circumstances occurring after the conveyance to him he came to have color of title to the premises, but nothing more. Nor is there any special ground on which his assignee, as the representative of his creditors, can make any better claim to the property than he could. No one of them, so far as appears, stands in any such relation to the property as a purchaser in good faith, and for a valuable consideration; and if he does it is not perceived on what ground he could assert any right thereto, as against the true owner, unless it be an estoppel by conduct arising out of the fact of the plaintiff's grantors executing and allowing a plat of Carter's addition to go upon the record with a block designated thereon as 67, when they knew or may be presumed to have known, that a prior deed of theirs to Carter's for a block with a similar designation, in what purported to be Carter's addition, was already on record. But even then the fact that the deed was prior in point of time to the plat, and could not therefore be supposed to refer to it, may be a sufficient answer to this suggestion.

Neither is the right of the plaintiff to maintain this suit barred by lapse of time. Section 5057 of the revised statutes enacts:

"No suit either at law or in equity shall be maintainable in any court between an assignee in bankruptcy and a person claiming an adverse interest, touching any property or rights of property transferable to or vested in such assignee, unless brought within two years from the time when the cause of action accrued for or against such assignee."

But it is not clear to my mind that this case falls within this section. This is not a suit to establish or annul an adverse claim to this property, but a suit to prevent the doing of act concerning the same which, under the circumstances, will cast a cloud upon the plaintiff's title. It is a suit to prevent the defendant from committing a threatened wrong. True, the right to maintain it rests upon the ownership of the plaintiff, and the threat to do the alleged wrong proceeds from a claim of ownership in the defendant which is adverse to that of the plaintiff.

Suppose, however, the assignee commits a trespass upon premises in the apparent ownership and possession of the plaintiff, as by entering thereon, and cutting and carrying away growing timber or grass; and suppose such entry is made in pursuance of a claim of ownership or interest adverse to the plaintiff, does this section apply to an action to recover damages therefor? I think not; and that the section is confined in its operation to cases where the suit is brought directly to establish or annul an adverse claim to property vested in the assignee, or to recover the possession of that to which he is entitled as the representative of the creditors of the bankrupt. But suppose the section does apply within what time must an action for the trespass be brought? In two years from the date of the adverse claim or the circumstance out of which it is alleged to arise or the commission of the trespass? Certainly, within the latter period. Any other construction would involve the absurdity of a cause of action being barred by lapse of time before it arose.

So in this case. Admitting that it falls within the section, when did the cause of suit accrue?

At the time the circumstance occurred which gave Carter the color of title to this property, on the strength of which his assignee is now threatening to commit the wrong complained of, or from the time when the proceeding for the sale was commenced or first came to the knowledge of the plaintiff? In my judgment there can be but one answer to this question.

As I have said, this is a suit to prevent a wrongful sale of the premises which will have the effect to cast a cloud upon the plaintiff's title, and the right to maintain it could not have accrued until something was done by the defendant to manifest his intent on or purpose to make such sale. The mere fact that the assignee had the same show of right to make this sale five years ago, as now, is not material. He never had the legal right to sell, and the plaintiff could not have maintained a suit to enjoin him from doing an illegal act that he had not attempted, and for aught that appeared, never would.

If this was a suit to annul or set aside the deed to Carter, so far as block 67 is concerned, upon the ground that it constituted a cloud on the plaintiff's title to the existing block 67, the statute, if applicable would doubtless be a bar to the relief sought. But this suit goes no further back than the wrongful attempt of the defendant to sell, and is limited in its object to the prevention of that wrong.

The case of Bailey v. Glover, 21 Wall., 346, is not in point. That was a suit by the assignee to set aside a fraudulent conveyance by the bankrupt, and of course the cause of action—the right to have such conveyance set aside, accrued as soon as it was made. The conveyance passed the title, subject to the right of the creditors to have it set aside for fraud, and the interest of the grantee therein was adverse to the creditors from the date of the transaction, and would by lapse of time ripen into an absolute estate in the premises. In re Estes, 6 Saw. 460. The demurrer is overruled.

C. I. Hoale for the plaintiff.
George H. Williams, for the defendant.

DECISION IN U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

U. S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

FRIDAY, August 24, 1883.

The United States v. William H. Barnhart.—No 765. Action on official bond.

(1.) BOND OF INDIAN AGENT—CONDITION OF.—B. was appointed agent for the Indians in Washington territory, and as such gave a bond conditioned to faithfully account for all money and property that might come into his hands, and was thereupon assigned to duty at the Umatilla reservation, in Oregon, where he acted as agent to the Indians settled thereon, under the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat., 945), some of whom had previously resided in Washington territory: *Held*—(1) The condition of the bond did not include or apply to money or property not received by the obligor as agent of the Indians in Washington territory; and (2) that he was not liable on said bond for money received by him while he was acting as agent to the Indians on the Umatilla reservation.

(2) MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.—In the consideration of a motion in arrest of judgment, the court cannot look beyond the record, and, therefore, will not take notice of a stipulation filed during the trial, admitting the existence of certain facts in the case.

(3) MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.—A motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict is contrary to evidence, will not be allowed where the amount in controversy is trifling, but when the verdict is probably the result of an erroneous ruling or direction of the judge the motion will be allowed, however small the amount.

DEADY, J.

This action was commenced on July 26, 1881, to recover from the defendant the sum of $115.75 for money received by him as Indian agent between November 19, 1861 and September, 30, 1865, and not duly accounted for.

It appears from the complaint that the defendant was appointed "agent for the Indians in Washington territory," and as such, gave a bond with sureties in the penal sum of $10,000, conditioned as follows—"Now, if the said Barnhart shall and doth at all times henceforth and during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all public moneys and honestly account for the same, and for all public property which shall or may come into his hands without fraud or delay, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; and that, as such agent, he received from the plaintiff, under said bond, between the dates aforesaid, a large sum of money, of which he failed to account for $115.75 according to the condition thereof.

The action is brought upon this bond against the defendant alone for this sum with interest since September 30, 1865.

The answer of the defendant is, in effect a denial that he ever received any money from the plaintiff, as "agent for the Indians in Washington Territory" under said bond or failed to account for the same.

The cause was tried with a jury, who on December 13, 1882, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $115.75.

The defendant moved in arrest of judgment and for a new trial which motions were argued and submitted on August 17, 1883.

On the trial, the plaintiff offered in evidence a stipulation, by which the defendant admitted that the money in question was received by him while on the Umatilla reservation, and while acting as agent thereof, and not otherwise; and also the treasury statement of differences, as to money furnished and received by him while so acting thereon, to which the defendant objected as immaterial and irrelevant, because it appeared therefrom that said money was not received by him as "agent for the Indians in Washington territory" nor under his bond as such agent. The court overruled the objection pro forma and admitted the evidence.

This bond was taken under § 7 of the act of July 31, 1854 (10 Stat., 339), by which the agents for the Indian tribes in the territory of Washington were required to give bond "in such penalties and with such conditions and such security as the president or secretary of the interior may require."

Whatever may be the general liability of the defendant to the United States for this money, as for money had and received by him to its use, he is not liable therefor on this bond, as the maker thereof, to account for any money or property not received by him as "agent for the Indians in Washington Territory." It is true, he was required to give bond with such "conditions" as the president or secretary of the interior might require. And the bond actually given does contain the condition that the defendant will account for all public money and property that may come into his hands. But this general language must be construed with reference to the subject matter—the purpose and object of the bond, which was to secure the faithful performance of the obligor's duty, as "agent for the Indians in Washington territory," and nothing more. Nor will the power given to the president and secretary to require a bond from an agent with "conditions," be construed to authorize them to exact or impose conditions not relative to the duties and obligations of the office; as for instance, that the agent would not be interested in trade or business beyond the limits of the reservation.

Admitting this conclusion, counsel for the United States contends that the defendant, while acting as agent on the Umatilla reservation, was acting as agent for the Indians in Washington territory within the obligation of his bond.

The statutes applicable to the subject and then in force, are the following:

By § 4 of the act of June 5, 1850, (9 stat., 437; § 2052 R. S.), the president was authorized to appoint one or more Indian agents, not exceeding three, each of whom should perform the duties of agent to such tribe of Indians in Oregon as the superintendent might direct. By the act of March 2, 1853 (10 stat., 172), the territory of Washington was organized out of the northern part of Oregon; and by the act of July 31, 1854 (10 stat., 332 § 2052 R. S.), the president was authorized to appoint such number of Indian agents not exceeding three, as he may deem expedient for the Indians in the territory of Washington."

By the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 stat., 945), which was ratified by the senate on March 8, 1859, the Walla Wallas, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians then occupying lands partly in Washington and partly in Oregon territory," ceded the country claimed by them collectively to the United States, with a reservation of a certain portion thereof, on the Umatilla river, in Oregon, and since known as the Umatilla reservation; which was by the treaty set apart for the exclusive use of such Indians, who thereby agreed to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of the treaty.

It is understood that these Indian tribes had removed to this reservation and an agency had been established thereon, before the appointment of the defendant as agent. Some of them—as the Walla Wallas and a portion of the Cayuses had lived in Washington territory before that time, but thereafter they lived upon the reservation established for them in Oregon and were in fact no longer "Indians in Washington territory." And the defendant could be considered as having received any portion of this money while acting as agent at the Umatilla reservation, as agent of the Indians in Washington territory, because some of the Indians then settled on said reservation once lived in said territory, before he could be held liable on his bond for not accounting for the same, it would be necessary to show what portion of it was so received of which there is no evidence.

The defendant was appointed and gave bond as agent for the Indians in Washington territory, but for some reason was assigned to duty upon a reservation in Oregon. The irregularity probably arose in this way. Including the Umatilla reservation there were then four reservations in Oregon—the other three being the Warm Springs, the Siletz and the Grand Round. But the law of 1850 only permitted the appointment of three agents for the Indians in Oregon. And instead of asking congress to increase the number, the department seems to have managed to get around the difficulty by appointing a fourth one as agent for the Indians in Washington, where I believe there was then only two, and assigning him to duty in Oregon, at a reservation where a portion of the Indians had once lived in Washington.

But as I read the statute of 1854, authorizing the appointment of not exceeding three agents for the Indians in Washington, such agent when appointed is a local officer, as much as the marshal and district attorney of the territory, and cannot be required or authorized to act as agent for Indians not settled or resident therein.

But the motion in arrest of judgment must be denied. Upon this motion the court cannot look beyond the record. Carter v. Bennett, 15 How., 356. Upon the face of this record—the pleadings—it does not appear that this money was received by the plaintiff while acting as agent of the Indians in Oregon. The admission made to that effect on the trial is no part of the record. The complaint alleges that the defendant received the money while acting as "agent for the Indians in Washington," and the answer denies it. The verdict is for the plaintiff and there is nothing on the record to prevent a judgment being given accordingly.

The motion for a new trial is allowed. Notwithstanding the small amount of the verdict the case does not come within the rule—De minimis non curat lex. This maxim seems to be confined to cases when the matter in controversy is trifling and the motion is made on the ground that the verdict is against the evidence. Macrow vs. Hull, 1 Burr., 11; Burton vs. Thompson, 2 Burr., 664. But where the verdict is probably the result of an erroneous ruling or direction of the judge, a new trial will be granted, however small the amount in question. Brooms Leg. Max., 142 and cases there cited. Now, but for the ruling of the court, admitting the plaintiffs' proof of deficiency, as contained in the "statement of differences" from the treasury department, after the admission that the money was received by the defendant while acting as agent at the Umatilla reservation, in Oregon, the verdict must have been for the defendant. I stated at the time that the objection was probably well taken, but it was better for all concerned that the opinion of the jury be had upon the facts first and, then, if necessary the defendant could raise the question again on a motion for a new trial.

The motion for a new trial is allowed, with the costs to abide the event of the action.

James F. Watson, for the United States.
Seneca Smith, for the defendant.

BRIGANTINE BURNED.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.—The brigantine Ruthal, owned by James R. Lithjon, and E. I. Archibald, of Halifax, was burned in Little Glace Bay on Thursday night.

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MAINE MEN.

From Bath, Me., we have received, under date of May 15, 1883, the following statement of GEORGE W. HARRISON, the popular proprietor of "The Restaurant:" "A few years since I was troubled so severely with kidney and bladder affection that there was brick-dust deposits in my urine, and continual desire to urinate, with severe, darting, sharp pains through my bladder and side, and again dull, heavy pressure, very tedious to endure. I consulted one of our resident physicians but I received no benefit from the treatment, and fearing that my symptoms indicated 'Bright's Disease,' the most dreadful of all diseases I made up my mind that I must obtain relief speedily or I would be past cure. I consulted my druggist, Mr. Webber, and after ascertaining my symptoms, he recommended the use of Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of many successful cures effected by that medicine in similar cases here in Bath. I purchased a bottle, and before I had used the first bottle I found I had received a great benefit, as I suffered less pain, my water became more natural, and I began to improve so much that the second bottle effected a complete cure; and my thanks are due to Hunt's Remedy for restored health, and I cheerfully recommend this most valuable and reliable medicine to my friends, as I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to do so."

Being well acquainted with Mr. George W. Harrison at the time of his sickness, referred to in the foregoing testimonial, I can certify to the correctness of the statement made by him.

"W. O. WEBBER, Druggist.
"BATH, Me., May 15, 1883."

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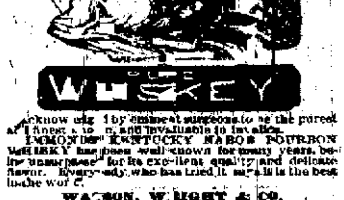
Having had occasion to use a remedy for kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement of one of the papers of the remarkable cures that Hunt's remedy had made all over the country. I purchased a bottle at one of our druggists here, in Manchester and after using it for a short time, found that it was helping me wonderfully, and one bottle has cured me completely —I have no indigestion, and am hearty and healthy for one of my years (65), and can truly say that Hunt's Remedy is a medicine that has real merit, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to the public in general.

J. F. WOODBURY.
Manchester st., Manchester, N. H.
May 7, 1883.



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O. & W.

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK

OF OREGON.

40 First Street, Portland.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS

Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ "
Nine months 5 "
One year........6 "

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, since 1874. Loaned over Farm and City Properties.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

President........HENRY FAILING
Vice President........H. W. CORBETT
Cashier........G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT, President. | W. W. THAYER, Vice President. | C. F. HOGUE, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES—3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON DEposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors.

W. W. Thayer, D. D. Oliphant, Van B. DeLashmutt,
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H. W. Scott, John O'Connor, C. F. Hogue.

N. E. Cor. First and Stark Sts.

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WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

No. 36 Washington Street.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

Rates: Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months, and six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

DIRECTORS.

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John R. Foster, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill,
W. C. Johnson, James Steel, C. M. Wiberg,
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D. P. THOMPSON, President. | J. SARRAZIN, Vice Pres't. | W. V. SPENCER, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES—Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:

D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, J. N. Dolph, S. Hirsch,
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Wm Burnell, J. T. Ghiselin, E. S. Kearney,
R. M. Wade

Union Block, Corner Second and Stark sts.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

LIMITED.

Capital........$2,100,000
Reserve........$490,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, cor. Third and Oak Sts.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

RISDON

IRON & LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

Corner Beale and Howard Streets

San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. TAYLOR, Prest. JOS. MOORE, Supt.
L. R. MEAD, Sec'y.

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWing described machinery on short notice and at the lowest rates; and any orders, large or small, will receive prompt attention. Workmanship and material guaranteed.

STEAM BOILERS of every description and size, suitable for wood, coal or slack.

SHEET-IRON PIPE of all sizes, to stand any required pressure.

IRON TANKS of any description.

Our establishment being fitted with hydraulic riveting machinery, we are able to furnish first-class work of this kind at lowest rates.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY and PUMPS for mines and city service; HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS and CRANES for warehouses; WATER GATES of any size; MACHINERY FOR TRANSMISSION OF POWER BY WIRE ROPE; STREET RAILROAD MACHINERY; QUARTZ MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, SAW MILLS; SAW-MILL ENGINES and BOILERS; HIGH-SPEED CORLISS ENGINES; POPPET VALVE ENGINES; COMPOUND and COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINES; STEAMBOAT, TUG-BOAT and MARINE ENGINES of any kind.

We are prepared to build any kind of machinery to drawings and specifications that may be furnished.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G & G

Preventive and Cure, for either Sex.

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally.

When taken as a preventive by either sex, it is impossible to contract any venereal disease; but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted with Gonnorhea and Gleet, we guarantee 3 boxes to cure or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, $2.00 per box, or 3 boxes for $5.00. Written guarantees issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co. Sole Props.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,

Authorized Agents,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

B. FETT, SEAL ENGRAVER

Oak street, bet. First and Second.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF MULTNOMAH county: Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 27th day of August, 1883, the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the County Clerk of Multnomah county and publicly examine the assessment roll for said county for the year 1883, and correct all errors in valuation and description of lands, lots or other property. All applications for corrections or change in the assessment of property must be made prior to adjournment of said board.

J. N. SANDERS,
Assessor Multnomah County, State of Oregon.
Portland, August 1, 1883.

GUNS

The largest stock of Fire Arms of all kinds ever brought to the State are now offered for sale at greatly Reduced Prices. Winchester and Marlin Repeating Rifles, Baker's Three-Barrel Gun, the best hunting gun in the world.

WM. BECK & SON, 143 Second st.

HO'S SALOON

Front St., Missoula, Montana.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT the bar. Desirable lodging on second floor for 50c.

J. A. DIXON, Prop'r.

JOSH BILLINGS HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 11, 1880.

Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breath in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. I have been greatly helped by the Bitters and am not afraid to say so. Yours, without a struggle,

JOSH BILLINGS.

When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sickly, when you feel worn out, use Hop Bitters.

TO SEASIDE SUBSCRIBERS.

Papers ordered sent to-bid are liable to be missed by subscribers. Please notify this office when you return to city, and avoid irregularities.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

AND FOUNDRY COKE.

Office—Fourth and E Sts.
Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Portland, Or.
Telephone No. 90.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

H. W. S

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1883.

PROPER DURESS.

The chief of police has caused during the past week the arrest of another large lot of liquor sellers for violating the laws of the city. Some of them, to avoid repeated arrests and accumulation of fines and costs, have paid the license. This was the sensible course to take. A Sunday paper objects, however, to the proceeding which is bringing the liquor sellers to obedience to the law. It says "We regard this action on the part of the police officers as proscriptive, and obedient only to the dictation of the citizens' committee, who meet in Land's bank parlors. The saloon keepers were threatened with repeated arrests every day necessitating large bonds for their appearance in the police court, and were informed by the police judge that if found guilty they would be fined in the sum of $200 for each offense. Nothing therefore was left for the saloons to do but to take out licenses under protest, subject to the decision of the supreme court, before which numerous cases are pending, at the next term thereof. We think this high-handed course smacks too much of *duress*," etc. Good citizens have a right to be surprised upon finding in the *Sunday Welcome* this specious plea for lawless liquor selling. The authorities of the city are doing their duty. Who should complain, except such as are violators of law? "Duress" is a troublesome thing to law-breakers, no doubt, but it is a way the law has of dealing with them, and if they don't like it the simple way out is to respect the law and obey it. The lawless liquor sellers know well enough they have no case at law, and their appeal to the supreme court was taken simply as an expedient of delay. They thought that under cover of this appeal they could sell unlicensed whisky for an indefinite period without molestation. It is cause of gratulation that the city authorities are teaching them their mistake. Suppose a man were committing hourly offenses against other laws; ought he be allowed to "appeal," and go on in his career as a law-breaker? Suppose larceny were the offense. On some technicality he might get his case appealed to the supreme court; but would he have a right to pursue his larcenous career, and claim exemption from further arrest on the ground that it was highly proper for him to commit larcenies till the supreme court should decide that he had no right to do so? Isn't "duress" in these cases just what is needed? Good citizens generally think so; and hence they make the laws chiefly for the purpose of duress, odious as it may be to those who want to violate them.

PUBLISHING THE PENSION ROLLS.

The pension bureau, in order to aid the detection of those who are receiving pensions based upon fraudulent claims, and to deter the undeserving from making applications for pensions, is about to publish a full list of the names and addresses of all who are now on the pension rolls. There are 291,656 names on the rolls, and 297,201 applications pending in the office. This would make a total of 588,857. To transcribe these more than a half million names involves the labor of many hands for a considerable period, and the total cost of publication is estimated at $17,000. There has been no little opposition manifested against making public the names of those who are receiving pensions, but the deserving among them should feel no delicacy about the matter. It is only those who have been practicing deceit and defrauding the government who should experience mortification over seeing their names in print. There will be more of these discovered if the search is only made than the general public have any idea of. The commissioners of pensions have long been convinced that these frauds have been very numerous, but it was almost impossible to obtain the requisite evidence to convict. There have been only a few convictions for violation of the pension laws, while the offenses have reached up into the thousands. While the publication of the names will result in a large saving to the government by preventing fraudulent payments, it will also have the tendency to increase payments to those who are not drawing as much as they are entitled to draw. The claim agents, who are always ready to make a fee, will use the list for the purpose of finding out those of the class just named and inducing them to apply for additional bounty. There will be no ground for complaint at this, except that the agents in many cases manage to get the lion's share. All who are really deserving are justly entitled to the benefit of the law. When the list is published it will no doubt be more closely scrutinized by the veterans themselves than by any other class of citizens, and when they will discover frauds they will be very apt to expose the perpetrators.

Mail advices say that a ripple of excitement has been created in London among the English holders of American lands, owing to the hostile attitude assumed by the American national league. It is represented that the league proposes to make a vigorous warfare against the policy of permitting aliens to secure large landed estates in this country, and to this end will, if necessary, make the question a party issue in the next presidential contest. The argument is advanced that English influence is already too great in this country, and that it would be dangerous to permit the capitalists of that country to build up large landed estates in any of the United States. The statement that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Henry George, the author of "Progress and Poverty," are at the head of the agitation, gives it the appearance of a sort of counter movement against the British land owners, who are represented as disposed to recruit their wanting fortunes by transferring the rack-renting system from Ireland to the United States. This is mere nonsense, of course. Nothing could be more absurd than the idea that our states are likely to be dominated at any time by an alien aristocracy. Meantime those Englishmen who have secured lands here on valid titles are as secure in their property as they would be under the British flag.

The procession which is to be an important feature of our coming celebration ought to be an exposition of *our own* industrial resources and development, and not that of Eastern manufacturing centers from which we buy. The tendency to make it a grand advertising pageant of anything and everything which anybody may have to sell, independent of local production, ought to be discouraged. Display of Eastern goods is, in a measure, a confession that we do not produce similar goods at home, and would be out of place for many other reasons. While the affair is properly the exposition of the "butcher, baker and candlestick maker," only Oregon meat, Oregon bread and Oregon-made candle-sticks should be represented. The managers should carefully watch the make-up of the procession and reject representations which have not some relation to our own factories, our resources or our commerce. The necessity of making the display complete cannot be too strongly urged. No such opportunity to advertise the advantages of Oregon and Washington was ever presented. The exhibit, be it good or bad, will be heralded over the whole world and the reputation of the country will be largely affected by it.

INDIAN AND AMERICAN WHEAT.

In a report to the state department, made some months ago, the American consul at Calcutta expressed the opinion that development of wheat production in India to an extent which would make that country a successful competitor with the United States in the European markets, was but a matter of a little time. This view was supported by an array of facts and arguments which seemed invincible. The adaptation of almost limitless areas in India for wheat production, the abundance of labor and its cheap rates, the interest of the mother country in promoting Indian rather than American importation, with various minor advantages, were set forth in contrast with our conditions of high-priced lands, high priced labor, and demand for heavy margins of profit. The present advantages of America over India are our admirable land transportation system, our better methods of farming and a considerable advantage in ocean rates from the Atlantic seaboard; but even these advantages do not keep India wholly out of one of the English markets to which she contributed 8,477,479 centals of wheat last year against our 35,059,523 centals.

Dealing with this subject recently, the India minister of finance takes the opposite view. The lack of inland transportation in India, the long water-carriage from India to England and the Suez canal toll of 10½ francs per registered ton he considers as obstacles which can never be overcome. From New York to Liverpool the distance is 3073 miles. From Calcutta to London the distance is 8083 miles and from Bombay to London is 6274 miles. Steam rates from New York to Liverpool last year averaged 12s 2d per ton of wheat, and from New York to London 16s per ton. From Calcutta to London the average rate was 42s 11d, and from Bombay to London 35s 2d. These advantages, with the superiority of American wheat which gives it the call by four or five shillings per ton in the markets, he thinks India can never overcome, at least not wholly.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has just contributed to this discussion a pamphlet containing much important information, and for which we are indebted to Messrs. Bosworth & Robertson of this city. The avowed purpose of this production is to show the dominant position India occupies as the source of supply of wheat to Europe; the ease with which the greater part of the English grain trade could be diverted from America to India, and the advantages, both to the English manufacturer and to the Indian farmer, that would result from India becoming the sole source of supply of wheat to the united kingdom, so that it must be accepted as an interested argument. The wheat trade of England, it says, now oscillates between the three countries of America, Russia and India, swaying from one country to another on the slightest fluctuation in price. Wheat can be produced in India, even by present primitive and inefficient methods of farming, at a prime cost with which the American farmer cannot compete. The difference in the cost of production under a better system which could easily be introduced, would, it is asserted, fully overcome the difference in carriage rates. The thing needed by India is means of land transportation—that is railroads. The necessity of spreading a railway system over India is the paramount necessity of the country and the English government is urged to supply this as a duty it owes to 250,000,000 of its subjects now almost starving for the want of opportunities which it would give them.

There is much reason in this. It can be easily demonstrated that with advantages of railroads, India would supplant us in the grain markets—if not the more eastern wheat-producing states, certainly the Pacific coast, which has no advantage over India in carriage rates. It is only a question of whether England will supply the needed railroads in India. We believe that she will. It is not alone a matter of cheap wheat supply which affects every man, woman and child in England. There is hardly a trade or a manufacturing industry either in England or in India which is not directly interested in the development of transportation in India. This pressure on the government will in time, we believe, force it to furnish the means of transportation and too, perhaps, to take off the restricting Suez canal tolls.

THE IMITATIVE NEGRO.

Our corrupt political system, under which places in the public service are parceled out as rewards of partisan activity, is responsible for the prevalence of the idea that the sole object of party and of political effort is office-getting; and perhaps we ought not to be surprised that colored men in the southern states are actuated by this idea, when it is so prevalent among the whites, both north and south. Yet we note, as a somewhat forcible illustration of this low idea of politics, a letter written by a leading colored republican of South Carolina, in which the colored voters of the south are urged to demand and to insist upon a large share of the offices or withdraw from the republican party and organize a separate and independent colored man's party. The writer says, among other things: "It is high time for the negro to have done with the folly of being frightened at the word democrat. He has but two questions to consider now: First what is best for the negro; second, what is best for the country? Nobody objects to northern white men coming south and identifying themselves with us, and if they happen to deserve office let them get it. But I do object, and never will lend my aid or influence in any way, to any class of men leaving Washington with their appointments in their pockets and coming here to rule among native Carolinians. What are the plain facts? There are about 150 white republicans in the state and about 130 of them hold government appointments. Those who are not in office are in business and invariably vote the democratic state ticket." No doubt it is high time to "have done with the folly of being frightened at the word democrat. But nevertheless [illegible] marks in a most pitiful way the degradation of our politics. What is party? Is it a method of getting office, or is it a combination of men to promote the public welfare upon some general policy on which they all agree? If the colored man, or any other man, thinks the democratic party the best party through which to secure the true objects of party effort it is his duty to act with it; and so as to the republican party; but against the notion that party exists merely to supply a method of securing office or dividing spoils, the barrier of a reformed civil service ought to be erected as soon as possible. There is the more need for persistence in this purpose now, since, if the next president should happen to be a democrat, the pressure to throw civil service reform to the dogs will be almost irresistible, particularly if good foundations for the reform be not previously laid.

The demand for Mr. Beecher's lecture on "Evolution and Revolution" has exhausted the edition of the WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing it; and the call for additional copies is so great that we yield to a request to republish it. The lecture, as it appears on one of the inside pages of THE OREGONIAN to-day, is word for word as spoken by Mr. Beecher. As the subject is one to which no partial report can do justice, this full publication becomes the more desirable. Unless the reader has before him all that Mr. Beecher said, he is not prepared to form a judgment upon the scope, manner, purpose and results of the discourse. It is needless to say that the lecture, in every paragraph, bears the unmistakable stamp of Mr. Beecher's mind. His manner and spirit no one can imitate or counterfeit. The discourse throughout is luminous with his modes of thought, forms of speech, and methods of illustration. The reader could as easily pick out a discourse of Beecher's from among a thousand as a drama of Shakespeare's from the whole body of the productions of his fellow playwrights.

About ten days before his death, Judge Black sank into an unconscious state, and it was supposed he would pass away in that condition. Three or four days later, however, his consciousness returned, and his first words were: "I will now proceed to answer the criticism of Mr. Jefferson Davis." But he had not strength left to do so. The opportunity to answer would have been gratifying to him and his friends, but the country has made answer of another kind and in another way. The incident, however, was a touching one. It showed how the energetic soul, though the body was wasted away, could still hold to its purpose and "o'er-inform its tenement of clay."

It was hardly necessary even for Jay Gould to deny the story that he bargained with President Garfield for the appointment of Stanley Matthews to the supreme bench. The story was invented by partisan malice, and from the first was plainly impossible. No candidate for the presidency could or would do such a thing. If no higher virtue be granted, prudence itself would forbid.

If the cow boys of Montana intend to kidnap President Arthur in the hope of getting big money for his deliverance they will miss it. We can elect a president cheaper than we can ransom one. The American people are always ready to hold an election.

The "Oregonian."

Colfax (W. T.) Fiddle: The OREGONIAN can still wear the laurels for being the very best newspaper in all the great northwest. It not only carries the latest news but its editorials are sound.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Very Satisfactory in Prostration.

DR. P. GILMARTIN, Detroit, Mich., says: "I have found it very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism."

Asa Strong, commonly known by the name of Judge Strong, died in The Dalles Thursday evening, aged 84 years. Mr. Strong was one of our oldest residents, having resided in this city for over twenty years, and was well known to all old residents.

"He that prays harm for his neighbor begs a curse upon himself." He that recommends Kidney-Wort to a sick neighbor brings a blessing rich and full both to its neighbor and himself. Habitual costiveness is the bane of nearly every American woman. Kidney-Wort will remove it.

The one who was called for most frequently was a man who said little and, who preferred to keep in the background. His name was Grant.

—Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

MEETING NOTICES.

Court Mount Hood No. 8460, A. O. F.—A regular meeting of this court will be held this (Monday) evening, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock. Members of sister courts are cordially invited to attend. By order
Wm. Pease, Rec. Sec. W. H. ROBERTS, C. R.

Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—There will be a special meeting of this lodge held this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, for work in the second degree. Full attendance is requested.
W. A. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

BORN.

August 26, to the wife of Mr. B. Hagedorn, a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Sunday evening, August 27, by the Rev. Father [illegible], Prof. George G. White to Miss Jewel [illegible] of Vallejo, Cal.

Schwab, Artistic Printer, Front, cor. Washington.

NEW TO-DAY.

M. STEFFEN, CUTTER, LATELY WITH A. Roberts, now with Currier & Co. Union Block.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LITTLE BLACK [illegible] and tan slut, lame in one hip, named Quincy; collar numbered 737; reward $5; return to 60 Yamhill [illegible].

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL. [illegible] 97 Yamhill street, between 10 A. M. and 12 M. to-day, only.

FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Ann Moor will take place from corner Tenth and Washington streets to-day at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Friends of the family invited.

LOST—TICKET FOR SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] steamer "Oregon;" berth 1, stateroom 54. Finder will receive $5 reward by delivering same to W. H. HAYWOOD, with The Singer Mfg. Co., 92 Morrison [illegible].

MRS. MARY H. CARR, THE WELL-KNOWN caterer, will reopen Monday, August 27, at N. [illegible], corner Second and A. sts. Will be pleased to receive several (gentlemen only) to form a mess from among old friends and their acquaintances.

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CASTINGS AND MAchinery of all kinds. Keep in stock ordinary sizes ENGINES, BOILERS and SAW MILLS.

Office and Works, Front and Harrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD

Allen's Brain Food botanical extract strengthens the Brain and positively cures Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Headache, unnatural losses, and all weakness of Generative System; it never fails. $1 pkg., 6 for $5.—At Druggists, or by mail from Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First Avenue, New York City.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR!

Steamer GEN. MILES

Leaves Astoria for Gray's Harbor

ON TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1883,
At 6 o'clock A. M.

Probably will make extra trip on Saturday or Sunday to same point.
J. H. D. GRAY, Agent.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell at the Residence No. 60 A street, bet. Third and Fourth,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 27,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

The entire Furniture, comprising Carpets, Fine Parlor Suit, Whatnot, Center Table, Oil Cloth, Wardrobe, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Top Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, Crockery, Lamps, Bed Lounge, Ash Bedsteads, Single Bedsteads with Mattresses, Chiffonier, Ash Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Singer Sewing Machine, Book-Case, Lounge,

ALSO

Cook Stove and Kitchen Furniture, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible]
BUSINESS LOTS

For sale, adjoining the Oregon Iron and Steel Co.'s Foundry, and in the immediate vicinity of the North Pacific Terminal Company's Works.

RESIDENCE LOTS

Near the new public school house, and in other desirable locations.

A limited number of these lots are offered at reasonable prices on favorable terms.

Further particulars apply to

JOHN M. PETTINGER,
Agent for [illegible]
OFFICE IN ALBINA.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We are instructed to dispose of by auction at the store next to the northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, being No. 53 Third street,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

The entire furniture of residence, comprising—

PARLOR FURNITURE.

1 elegant Etagere, body Brussels Carpets, Parlor Suit, 7 pieces, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Ido Brackets, Marble-top Center Table, Paintings;

ALSO

One Walnut Wardrobe;

1 Oak Sideboard (marble top); 1 elegant Walnut Bedroom Suit, full marble top; 1 Ash Bedroom Suit; 7 fine dark complete Bedroom Suits; Wardrobe (dark and light); Blankets, Mattresses, fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Sheets, Comforts, Fine Carpets, Extension Table, Fine Heating Stoves, Cupboards, Chandeliers, Lounges.

ALSO

A large assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cutlery, etc.; also, Range and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.—This sale affords an excellent opportunity for purchasers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
[illegible]

We are instructed to dispose of, by auction, at the residence, No. 88 Oak Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

ON THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1883,
commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Fine Furniture of Residence,
Comprising in part—

25 yards fine Roxbury Brussels Carpet; Walnut Center Table; Fine Hair Bed Lounge, Whatnot, Pictures (engravings), Breakfast Table, Chandelier, Ingrain Carpets, Stair Carpet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Heating Stoves;

Fine Ash Bedroom Suites, Complete;

Spring and Top Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Spreads, Lockers, Cottage suits, etc. Also, Range and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Celebration of the Opening
OF THE
[illegible]

The Finance Committee connected with the proposed celebration find that it is impracticable to call upon each person. It is desired that the subscription should be general and spontaneous.

Persons desiring to subscribe are therefore respectfully requested to call upon the Treasurer, HON. J. J. COHEN, at his office in the Board of Trade rooms, New Market Block, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S NEW MARKET THEATER
F. W. STECHHAN, Manager.

ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing Saturday Night, Aug. 25.

The Great, Original and only Genuine

Figaro Spanish Students

Sixteen in number, and led by

Miss Annie Ainsworth

AND

MR. STUART HAROLD

In Solo and Duos from Operatic Selections.

MATINEE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

BOX SHEET Open at Cornelius' Drug Store.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLY
MECHANICS' PAVILION.
F. W. STECHHAN, Manager.

Thursday Evening, August 30, 1883.

Special Announcement.

REV. HENRY WARD

BEECHER

Has been engaged by the management at the request of the People, to return from his visit to the [illegible] and deliver his Famous Popular Lecture at Popular Prices

"The Reign of the Common People."

By Consent of Manager Stechhan and the cordial approval of Mr. Beecher, this lecture will be given under the auspices of the

OREGON STATE

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

This is positively the last lecture to be given by this Celebrated Divine previous to sailing for San Francisco.

POPULAR PRICES:

Admission, only 50 cents.

25 cents extra charge for reserved seats, on sale at Cornelius' drug store after Monday, August 27, at 10 A. M.

RETURN
OF
SHERMAN & HINMAN'S
Great European
CIRCUS
FOR
Two Nights and one Matinee Only.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

Aug. 27th and 28th.

And the last opportunity of seeing those world famous horses,

Tommy, Barney and Jack,

Prior to their departure for the East and Europe.

The last appearance of the world's greatest hurdle rider,

WILLIAM GORMAN,

Last appearance of

MISS PAULINE LEE,
WILLIE ODELL,
LITTLE GLORIA,
THE GREAT MOROSCO BROS.,
YOUNG AMERICA,
FRANK MONROE,
GEORGE ZORELLA,
and GEO. TOMPSON,

Remember it is the last appearance of these horses in Portland.

Admission, $1 00; Children, 50c. Matinee, [illegible] and 25c.

Doors open at 1 and 7; Performance at 2 and 8.

One Thousand Pounds
FRESH SWISS CHEESE and
LIMBURGER CHEESE,
[illegible] 64 Washington street

WANTS.

WANTED—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms together, located near First and Hall streets. Address W. T., 102 First street.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM ABOUT SEPT. 1 cottage of five rooms, kitchen, etc., near car line; furnished or unfurnished; must be nice. Address HOUSE, this office.

WOMEN'S COMMISSION ROOMS AND EMployment office for women only. Now open at [illegible] First street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO ENGAGE in a pleasant and profitable business. For particulars call at [illegible] First street, room 11.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS BAKER WANTED AT THE STAR Bakery, Eugene. Address STAR BAKERY, Eugene City, Oregon.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, ONE who knows dining-room work, and can take charge. Address M. W. WHEELER, Pacific hotel, [illegible], W. T.

WANTED—TWO WHITE COOKS FOR BOARDING car. Apply between 10 and 12 Monday at [illegible] OLSEN & CO.'S, corner Front and Washington streets.

WANTED—FIFTEEN GOOD TRACK-LAYERS to work on the O. & C. R. R. extension. Apply at Chief Engineer's office, corner F and Front streets, Portland, Or.

WANTED—AT THE PORTLAND TAILORING establishment, 20 Yamhill street, pants and [illegible] makers.

WANTED—GOOD QUARRYMEN. APPLY TO HOLMES & JOHNSON, at new hotel block, Sixth and Morrison.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN OF GOOD ADdress. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M. 92 Morrison street. THE SINGER M'F'G CO.

WANTED—65 STONE MASONS; A YEAR'S steady work to good workmen. Apply to HOLMES & JOHNSON, new hotel, Portland, Or.

AT LYNCH & DUDLEY'S EMPLOYMENT Agency, 29 [illegible] street. Employers wanting help please call or address as above.

CHINESE HOUSE SERVANTS PROMPTLY furnished. AN [illegible], 193 Washington st. [illegible]

WAGON-MAKERS and BLACKSMITHS WANTed.—Fine business chance in a live town and excellent neighborhood; lots of work and cash for the men who rustle. Will sell at a bargain, together or separately, the following property in Turner, Marion county, Or.: Wagon Shop, Tools and Material, Blacksmith Shop and tools. These shops are on adjoining lots. Also a neat and comfortable residence. Inquire of LEWIS BLAKENEY, Turner, Or.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS—WANTED books to keep by the week or month; highest references and terms given. Address O. K., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN as watchman or porter; very best references. Address R., care Oregonian.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—THREE SOLICITING AGENTS TO sell Singer Sewing Machines; salary and commission paid. Apply to the SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 92 Morrison street, Portland.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ACTIVE, WIDE-awake smart men and women to canvass for our rapid selling books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST SELLING and best paying books on this coast. Address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco.

DRESSMAKING.

HAVING OPENED DRESS AND CLOAK MAKing rooms at 112 Fifth street, corner Clay, I would respectfully ask the ladies of Portland to call and give me a share of their patronage. I can guarantee satisfaction, having been for several years cutter and designer of the well known suit and cloak house of R. H. White & Co., Boston, and for two years past have enjoyed the patronage of prominent society ladies of San Francisco. MRS. [illegible], 22a [illegible]

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove and use of bath, No. 231 [illegible], between Sixth and Seventh sts.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT room with alcove; nicely furnished and in [illegible] thorough [illegible]; use of bath; a pleasant home for two gentlemen. Inquire at 126 Main st.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, 232 [illegible], between Ninth and Tenth.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN CENTRAL location. Apply 88 Salmon street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED SUITES rooms in a private family; references required; 271 Ninth, between Main and Salmon.

FINE LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE A. [illegible] building, or en suite, with folding doors. Apply to WALTER KEYES, 25 First street.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN new house, with water, gas and baths—at $11 per month. Cor. First and Montgomery, upstairs.

THE PORTLAND LODGINGS, NEW 3 STORY building, North Third st., bet. B and C. Furniture, Bedding, etc., all new. Furnished rooms by the week or month. Night Lodgings, price according to rooms.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at [illegible] Yamhill street.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, corner Second and Salmon. Apply at 125 First street, near Salmon.

FOR RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED BAY-WINdow suites, or single rooms, at 20 Washington st., between First and Second.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—WITH use of bath and other conveniences. Apply at No. 130 [illegible] st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; also one furnished front room. Board for a few persons. 80 Washington.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SEVERAL nicely furnished rooms to let with board and privileges of bath. Apply S. W. cor. Third and Hall.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; new house, new furniture. Call or address 193 Seventh street, near Taylor. References.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD AND USE of bath, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, at No. 181 Yamhill, corner West Park; desirable location.

TWO ROOMS AND BOARD—IN FIRST-CLASS private residence, 61 North Fourth street. Accommodations first-class.

ROOMS AND BOARD—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, first floor, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also other rooms, with or without board. Apply 194 Columbia street, corner Ninth.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Apply at No. 16 Williams street, East Portland.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING eight rooms and bath with modern improvements, and furniture new for sale. Inquire of PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, Real Estate Agents, No. 44 Washington street.

A LARGE HOUSE TO LET—GOOD YARD AND stable. Apply at No. 70 Washington street.

TO LET—HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS, NO. 85 SEVENTH street, bet. Stark and Oak. Apply to [illegible] LYON, 125 Front street.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE, SUITABLE FOR dining room, grocery, billiard hall, or saloon, any kind of business, under the third story new hotel, cor. First and Montgomery. Apply to WALTER KEYES, 25 First street.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE OPPOSITE GOOD [illegible] boarding house. Rent $14. Inquire at Room No. 8, Dekum's building, Washington and First streets.

FOR RENT—ABOUT AUGUST 10 STORES AT northeast corner of Sixth and Stark streets. Look at them and call on BORTHWICK & McMASTERS, agents, 127½ First street.

PERSONAL.

MRS. FAPE, LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO, EXperienced dressmaker, who is a perfect fitter, wishes to go out by the day in families or take work home. Address 185 Morrison street.

A PLEATING, PINKING AND BUTTON-HOLE establishment has been opened at No. 163 Morrison street, opposite the postoffice. Knife, Side, Kilt and Space Pleating from 2 to 4 cents per yard. Button-holes made by machine, much better than handmade, on all kinds of garments, for [illegible] per dozen.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

LUNG SUEY, CHINESE PHYSICIAN, [illegible] [illegible] street, up stairs, has cured many cases given up by other doctors. [illegible] ladies attended to.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

F. H. PAGE, DEALER IN GRAIN, POTATOES, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, 122 Front st.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF LOTS IN
SELLWOOD.

1300 Lots Sold in Eight Months.

$5 PER MONTH, WITHOUT INTEREST, will pay for a Lot in

SELLWOOD.

Lots range in price from $125 to $250. The lots are all desirable, sightly, and will double in value in two years. Send $5 for first installment, and a good lot will be selected and a bond sent by return mail. Apply at once to
[illegible] A. WOOD,
[illegible] Temple, Portland, Or.

DANCING ACADEMY.

ACADEMY HALL, COR. SECOND AND SALMON sts., will be opened to receive pupils in the art of dancing by the
FRAZER SMART SYSTEM.
On Wednesday, August [illegible], at 7 o'clock.
N. B.—Waltzing learned in EIGHT LESSONS.

[illegible] FELLMANN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
Wooden and Willow Ware,
And Manufacturers of
Brooms and Brushes,
No. 125 Front street.

MRS. DUNLAP'S
FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN
REOPENS MONDAY, AUG. [illegible]
246 Washington St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. L. MILLER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC SURgeon and physician, Room 5, Multnomah block, Portland. Hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M.

DR. W. KOEHLER, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER [illegible] & Byerly's, Main and First.

ABSTRACT OFFICE—S. W. RICE, ATTORNEY at law, Room No. 5, Ammon & Johnson's building, corner Second and Salmon streets, Portland, Or. Abstracts of title to any real property in Multnomah county furnished. Those having money to loan on real estate will please leave address.

A. C. PAULSEN, M. D., GRADUATE OF THE UNIversity of Paris, late Physician of the French Hospital, San Francisco. Office and residence 122 Fourth, near Alder. Hours 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M.

L. BROWN, M. D., OFFICE NORTHEAST COR. First and Salmon. Oxygen gas for lung diseases administered. Bills now payable.

STRAW WORKS.

LADIES' HATS CLEANED OR DYED AND pressed in the latest styles at 183 Third street, bet. Main and Salmon.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERship.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Duck Leng & Co. is this day dissolved, and that a new partnership is this day formed by the undersigned under the firm name and style of DUCK LENG, HOP KEE CO. All persons having claims against the firm of Duck Leng & Co. are requested to present the same for payment on or before September 1, 1883, at the store on Second street.

[illegible] WING, DUCK LENG,
[illegible] HAW, AH HORN.
Dated August 20, 1883.

SHIPS' NOTICES.

BRITISH BARK ANTOINETTE, E. H. HUNTER, Master, from Hongkong.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts which may be contracted by the crew. ALLEN & LEWIS, Consignees.

PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE—SHORT-HAND taught in twenty lessons. In this age a knowledge of short-hand is an absolute necessity. Why be ignorant of this valuable art when it can be so easily acquired. Class nights, Monday and Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WM. G. CHILLY, Teacher,
[illegible] Fifth st.—P. O. Box 391.

[illegible]'S BUSINESS AND INVENTORS' AGENcy. Patents, Rights, Business Chances, Situations, Loans, Investments, Collections, etc. Room [illegible], Dekum block, corner First and Washington.

LIN CHUNG & CO. HAVING DISPOSED of their interest to [illegible] Chung & Co., the undersigned will continue the manufacture, both wholesale and retail, of ladies' and children's underwear, laces, Chinese silk handkerchiefs, Japanese goods, gentlemen's furnishing goods, etc. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. LIN CHUNG & CO., 143 Fifth street, corner Alder, Portland, Or.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO.,
IMPORTING
Wholesale Druggists,
AGENTS FOR
[illegible] Proprietary Medicines,
Fluid Extracts, Pills, etc.

Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street, corner Stark,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

The Daily Ore[illegible]nian.

MONDAY MORNING, AU[G]. 27, 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Aug. 26, 7:37 P. M.

Time of observation	Height of Barom.	Change last 8 hours	Ther.	Wind Direc.	Rain fall in inches	State of weather.
[illegible]	30.11	-.02	67	N	.00	Sm'ky
[illegible]	30.04	-.02	71	NW	.00	Sm'ky
[illegible]	30.00	-.07	60	Calm	.00	Fair.
[illegible]	30.06	-.07	65	[illegible]	.00	Clear

Maximum ther. [illegible]; minimum ther. 48.0.

CITY.

[Th]e Balloon Ascension.—About 1,500 people assembled at City View park yesterday to witness Prof. [Van] Tassell, the celebrated aeronaut, make an ascension into the clouds. Some little disappointment [was] caused by the non-arrival of the balloon at the [illegible] This was through no fault of the aeronaut, but was caused by the [illegible] manager of the park in obtaining the requisite gas to inflate the ship. It was the intention of those interested in [illegible] to fill the balloon from the gas main near [illegible] of Main street and then ship it to the City [illegible] foot of Main street, but owing to the small calibre [illegible] Park on a barge, but [illegible] long time before the balloon [was] fully inflated. The visitors to the park were [illegible] barges in tow of the steamers Calli[illegible] and [illegible] to the Main street dock and had [illegible] of seeing the aerial monster [illegible] About 7 o'clock P. M. the weights were [illegible] and Prof. Van Tassell accompanied by a [illegible] sailed up into the murky atmosphere. [illegible] is authority for the statement that [illegible] reached an altitude of 1,600 feet above [illegible] level. After sailing through space for some [time a] descent was made, the balloon landing in [a] field near Milwaukie. The spectators at the [park] were diverted with a game of baseball, be[tween] two [illegible] of nines, which resulted in a score [illegible] Fred Merrill, the bicyclist, gave an ex[hibition] of his skill, and was loudly applauded.

[Aft]er the Ordinance Was For.—Those of the [illegible] who objected to passing the new [illegible] ordinance last Wednesday night because [they did] not understand what it was for, can now [see] its effect. By its authority Chief of Police [illegible] raided two Chinese dens, capturing fifty[illegible] of the Mongolian fan[-tan] players, and obtaining [illegible] evidence to convict them of such misde[meanor]. In order to obtain their liberty they were [made] to put up $10 bail each, all of which will [probably] either be forfeited or held to pay the [fine] which will be imposed, thus decidedly enrich[ing the] city treasury. Chief Watkins was pleased [to say] the other night at the council meeting that if [they] did not pass the new ordinance so that he [could] arrest the Chinamen, they need not expect [him] to arrest any white men. If Chinamen could [go] unpunished, white men should have the [same] privilege so far as he was concerned. But [the] council did pass the ordinance, and the chief [was] enabled to arrest the Chinamen. Why, [illegible] did he not also organize a raid against [the] gamblers at the same time? The Cosmo[politan] "bank," where Morey was killed, was run[ning] in full blast, and it would have been very easy [to have] forced an entrance with the same sledge [hammer] that burst in the doors of the Chinese [den]. The hammer could have stood it.

[Prep]aring to Celebrate.—Yesterday [illegible] the German Aid Society, the Turn Verein [and] the Verein Eintracht held meetings to arrange [for a] proper celebration by the Germans upon the [completion] of the Northern Pacific. Committees [were] appointed by the three organizations to meet [to-]night and complete final arrangements. [Among] the features of the coming parade which [are] proposed, and which will probably be adopted, [are the] following: The division to be headed by [illegible] trumpeters and heralds; banners with [illegible] inscriptions; wagons with cereals and [illegible] representing the bakers', butchers', [illegible] brewers' and confectioners' trades, and [illegible] the division to end with the Ger[man] Knights of Pythias. In the evening a banquet [will] probably be held at Turn Halle, to which it is [hoped] Mr. Villard will lend his presence for at [least] a few minutes.

[Bee]cher's Rally.—Rev. Henry Ward [Beecher], who has distinguished himself as a cham[pion] of all great reforms for nearly half a century, [has] kindly agreed to give his great lecture, "The [Reign] of the Common People," on Thursday even[ing], August 30, under the auspices of the Oregon [illegible] Suffrage association. Preparations are [making] for an immense rally. Excursion tickets [will] be sold at the usual discount of 40 per cent. [by] the O. R. & N. and O. & C. R. R. companies' [to] those who wish to attend from outside the [city]. This will be Mr. Beecher's last appearance [before] an Oregon audience, and in order that every[body] may have an opportunity to hear the opinions [of the] great orator upon the "Woman Question" and [the] "Reign of the Common People" the admission [has] been fixed at 50 cents with reserved seats at 75 cents.

[Gen]eral Dinner.—General Sherman and party [were] entertained yesterday by Senator J. N. Dolph [at his] residence, corner of Fifth and Jefferson [streets]. In the evening a dinner was given in honor [of] General Sherman and Mr. Justice Gray of the [United] States supreme court. The guests were [General] Nelson A. Miles, General Tidball, Colonel [illegible] Dodge, Major A. S. Kimball, Judge Mat[thew] P. Deady, ex-Senator George H. Williams, ex-[Governor] L. F. Grover, ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, ex-[illegible] J. K. Kelly, Judge Raleigh S. Stott, Mr. C. [illegible], Mr. C. A. Dolph, and ex-Governor A. C. [illegible] About [illegible] o'clock the distinguished visitors [went] aboard the steamer Oregon, which sailed [for] San Francisco at midnight.

[Inland] Empire Crops.—Mr. F. P. [illegible], the well [known] miller of Walla Walla, arrived down last [night] on business connected with his new mill at [illegible] which will start up within a week. Rela[tive] to the wheat crop of the Walla Walla country [he] said to an Oregonian reporter, that ex[cept] the foot hills, the yield was fully as great per [acre as] in any former year, and the quality of grain [is] better. Notwithstanding the increased [illegible] demand, and the supply which prudence [dictates] to hold for the large immigration in [illegible] he thinks this year's export [will] exceed 180,000 tons.

[Big] Cable.—There was landed from the steamer [illegible] Saturday, a roll of telegraphic cable 5500 [feet] long to be used across the Columbia river at [Kalama]. This cable is at least an inch if not [more] in diameter, and has three conductors in it. [It is] the largest cable that has been brought to [this coast], although some of the same size is in use [illegible]. This roll weighs six tons, and [will be] placed in position as soon as the railroad is [finished] at Kalama.

[All the Way] of Rail.—T. Hosmer, of Philadelphia, [arrived] here last night, being the first passenger [to come] from St. Paul by the all rail route. He [passed] the end of the track at Goldcreek, Montana, mid[way] between Missoula and Helena, but he may be [called] the first passenger who traversed the [whole] length of the new transcontinental line on the [illegible]

[illegible]—Last night Mr. George Wi[illegible], draughts[man] [in] the Northern Pacific engineer's office, was [united] in wedlock to Miss [illegible] of the Het[illegible] opera company, which visited Portland [some] year ago. The ceremony took place at the [residence] of H. Goldsmith, corner Fourth and Hall, [and was] performed by Rev. Father Orth.

BRIEF MENTION.

Spanish Students to-night.

[illegible] arrived here last night six days from [illegible]

[illegible] are wanted on the Oregon and Cal[ifornia] extension.

[illegible] has postponed his proposed in[vestigation of] the bones recently found in the canyon—[illegible] indefinitely.

[illegible] is charged with stealing a bridle [illegible] and Justice White will decide as to [his] [illegible] to-day.

[illegible] arrived from eastern Oregon [illegible] horses, which can be seen [illegible] corner Second and [illegible]

[illegible] charged with [illegible] opening [illegible] in the [illegible] was held to an[swer before] the grand jury, by Justice White, in the [illegible]

[illegible] John Burt, and L. Burlingame were [illegible] the United States circuit court, Sat[urday, for] selling liquor to Indians. Robert [illegible] will be tried to-day for a similar of[fense].

[illegible] of Upper Astoria is in the city [illegible] to [illegible] of salmon [illegible] the fast through freight train. He [illegible] the pro[illegible] the country.

[illegible] by Col. [illegible], attorney [illegible] the Northern Pacific rail[road] [illegible] was blown up by [illegible] Montana, about a year [ago] [illegible] had his left arm shat[tered].

A TESTIMONIAL.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thinks of the [illegible] piano. [illegible] "STEINWAY—[illegible] a benefactor who builds a good piano. [illegible] your beneficiary on that account. Having [used your] instruments for several years, I can [illegible] in every respect. [illegible] I had to buy another [illegible] go to your rooms again. It is a [illegible]

HENRY WARD BEECHER."

[illegible] & CO.'S TRUNK HOUSE, [illegible] is the place to buy your Trunks or [illegible] lowest prices in the city.

[illegible] installment of candies sent up by [illegible] who is now in San Francisco, remarked [illegible] Confectionery store, is our atten[illegible] the display of choice sweets in the [illegible] is very fine.

[illegible] of Taylor street M. E. church are re[quested to] meet in the church parlor on Monday after[noon] at 2 o'clock. Business of special im[portance].

[illegible] of Lewis, Third and Alder; [illegible] skirt-mak[illegible]

[illegible] anything in the drug [line] [illegible] sending it [illegible] corner Morrison and Second.

RULE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

[illegible] go to Cascadia Mineral Springs.

ONE WAY OF PLAYING POKER.

The Peculiar Manner in Which a Gambler Mutilates a Twenty Dollar Piece, and Has a Dead Sure Thing.

William Petty, a man who was at once recognized by the police as a gambler well-known about this city, was arrested yesterday for creating a disturbance in an up-town saloon. He was taken to the city jail, and upon being searched, there was found upon him, among other things two United States coins mutilated in a most peculiar manner. One was a twenty-dollar gold piece, and the other a silver dollar. Upon one side of each coin was hollowed out a place nearly equal in size to a five dollar piece. In this was fitted a couple of springs which connected with a sliding piece of the rim, and which were evidently intended to hold something firmly in the hollow space. Many were the conjectures among the policemen as to what purpose this new-fangled device might be put. The most plausible explanation of the mutilated coins at first seemed to be that they were intended to steal five dollar pieces in a game. This was upset, however, by one of the boys who was familiar with all the tricks of the "greeks." According to his knowledge these mutilated coins were in use a great deal by tin-horn gamblers throughout the west. They were intended to conceal within this hollow a small mirror and thus while lying unnoticed upon the table at an angle of forty-five degrees, behind a stack of similar coin, in front of the dealer, the latter could, by a little easily acquired skill, know by means of the mirror to a certainty every card held by any one to all of his opponents. A man who should chance to play in a game where this little "nickel" was being worked by a successful "greek," would be absolutely giving his money away, without even having the excitement of a possible chance for winning. The game is not unknown to professional gamblers, as probably is to the general public. The coins in the possession of Petty had evidently never been used, and some little fault about them brought the conclusion that they had only just been made. This fact was borne out by the following letter also found upon Petty's person:

THE DALLES, Aug. 17.

FRIEND BILL: I send you the money as agreed on. There is nothing here; not a dollar. Do not come here. I will come down as soon as you are ready; that is, as soon as you get the twenty fixed. Telegraph. May be I will come down with him.

JAMES MASON.

Petty had also in one of his pockets a subpoena, requiring him to appear before the grand jury on the 3d of September, which it is supposed means that he has some knowledge of the facts concerning the killing of "Jimmie" Morey by "Billy" Acock a few weeks ago. It may be that when the grand jury want him they will find him down stairs in the county jail. The work was evidently done by a jeweler or some other skillful mechanic, as a device could not have prepared them so neatly.

Later in the evening Mason was found at the Holton house, and taken to the city jail, together with his trunks and valises. These were searched and revealed a complete faro outfit. Both men will be turned over to the United States authorities to-day on a charge of mutilating United States coins. Petty is not a member of the Portland family of the same name.

CRICKET.

An interesting match game was played on Saturday at "The Oaks" between the married and single men of the Portland Cricket Club. The single men were short of Smith and Bourne and the married of Kenyon. Following is the score, showing that the married worsted their adversaries:

SINGLE.

Warren, bowled by Greame	2
Readman, not out	23
Whitney, b by Greame	0
McKaye, run out	3
Marion, b by Greame	2
James, b by Andrews	0
Mackenzie, c Gilman, b Andrews	2
McDonald, b by Andrews	0
Byes	13
Wides	2
	47

MARRIED.

Ri[illegible]e, l b w, b by Warren	8
Andrews, b by Readman	3
Mitchell, b by Warren	3
Mellon, b by Warren	3
Greame, b by Warren	19
Crocker, run out	0
Creighton, b by Readman	1
Gilman, b by Warren	2
B[illegible], b by Warren	1
Dickinson, not out	5
Wides	1
Byes	8
	54

Another match game will be played next Saturday at the same place. Wickets will be pitched at 2 o'clock sharp.

LEASED TO THE TRANSCONTINENTAL.

The following circulars were issued here Saturday:

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1883. }

E. Koehler, of Portland, has been appointed general manager for the leased lines of this company.

H. VILLARD, President.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY, }
OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER FOR LEASED LINES, }
PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 22, 1883.

The Oregon and Transcontinental Company having leased the lines of the Oregon and California Company, they will hereafter be operated by this company under the name "Oregon and California Railroad, Oregon and Transcontinental Company, lessee." All officers and agents of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will continue in their respective positions under the new management.

R. KOEHLER,
Manager of Leased Lines.

PERSONAL.

Albert Bartsch has gone to New Tacoma for two weeks on a business trip.

Gen. A. Anderson, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, arrived by special train Saturday and is registered at the Esmond.

Gustav Wilson, Russian vice consul at this port, left by the Oregon last night for San Francisco, where he goes on consular business.

Prof. F. H. Grubb has been elected as president of the Olympia academy and will take charge of the interests at once and will open the school on the 10th of September.

Judge J. H. Reed and family will soon leave Pendleton and make their home in Portland again. The Judge has had bad health ever since he became a resident of the upper country.—*East Oregonian.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Following is a summary of the real estate transactions of the past week:

	Deeds.	Amount.
Outside and Northward	5	$2[illegible] 00
Outer [illegible] and Suburban	13	10,899 00
Albina	2	2,000 00
City	2	1,450 00
East Portland	1	1,640 00
Caruthers	1	200 00
Cemetery	1	35 00
U. S. Deed	1	
Total	26	$236,350 00

TRUNKS NEATLY REPAIRED At Oregon Trunk Factory, H. Harris & Co. 40 First street.

For catarrh go to Cascadia Mineral Springs.

THE RULE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

CITY NOTICES.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

Holbrook's New Drug Store, Second and Yamhill.

For the best oysters or a good lunch try the Keystone, First and Salmon.

Swoo[illegible]'s candies can be had only at his own store, corner First and Ash streets.

Drugs—complete in every department, at Holbrook's, Second and Yamhill.

The Keystone reopened; everything new and clean. The best coffee; the finest lunch.

If you want money, pawn your valuables with W. O'Shea, pawnbroker, 22 First street. He is reliable.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Commercial, corner First and Alder.

Prepare tickets for ice-cold arctic soda water at Holbrook's, corner Yamhill and Second streets.

Seaside candies, choice and fresh, at the Postoffice Candy Store, Fifth and Morrison, Multnomah block.

Delicious Ice Cold Cream Soda from the beautiful Fountain Agnus, at Postoffice Candy Store.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at Holbrook's, Second and Yamhill. Perfumeries and toilet articles.

Finest ornamental gold frames, to order; old frames regilt, at Volney, next to Masonic Temple.

No sewing machine will work properly unless repaired by Barbey, Yamhill st., bet. First and Second.

The most acute cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and and all Disorders of the Stomach relieved by Dr. Henley's celebrated Oregon Wild Grape [illegible] Bitters.

For the best and cheapest soap and perfumery go to the Portland Soap Co., 22 Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth.

For "Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom" or "Low's Rouge Leon" call on Child & Co., druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets.

Effective and harmless Snow Flake, to beautify the complexion. Ladies, use it. Sold only by Child & Co., druggists, Second and Morrison.

No more palpitation of the heart; no more nervous debility; no more sleepless nights; no more loss of appetite. One hundred dollars in any case Celery, Beef and Iron fails to cure.

Occidental Hotel Restaurant, corner First and Morrison streets, is the best place in the city to get meals [illegible] all kinds chops, ham and eggs, with coffee or tea, only twenty-five cents.

New complete set of landscape views of the northwest, comprising the prettiest scenes along the Columbia river, the O. R. & N. and N. P. R. R. Puget Sound and Alaska, published by I. G. Davidson, Portland, Or.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE BUREAU, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the [illegible] Fav. office, the White and Household dealer in [illegible] and sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

THE EAST SIDE.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

At the instance of the O. & C. R. R. Co., the circuit court on Saturday issued orders restraining the city of East Portland and W. S. Chapman, the contractor, from proceeding with the work of building the proposed elevated roadway on G street, between Second and Water streets, the ground of the company's application being that the building of such bridge would necessitate the raising of their track on First street about three feet above its present grade. Why this should be a valid cause for an injunction does not appear. The will of a majority of the property owners along the line of a proposed road is usually the law that governs in such matters, and it remains to be shown why the railroad company should be excepted from its decree. The city has granted the right-of-way to the company upon two of its principal streets, through nearly the entire city, and in return for this valuable privilege object to make a slight alteration in the grade of their track at one point. The improvement should have commenced several weeks since, but an extension of thirty days was granted the contractor upon a flimsy pretext, and that time having nearly expired, the suit was commenced. Defendants are allowed the usual ten days in which to make answer.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Henry and Frank Meyer and C. E. Brann, who returned Saturday from a week's hunt on the Sandy about twenty-eight miles from the city, report a shooting affray in that vicinity by which a farmer narrowly escaped death. The hunting party stopped at the ranch of a Mr. Thomas, on the other side of the Sandy, about one mile west from the Sandy postoffice, and the intended victim of assassination had proceeded to a point opposite Thomas', where he intended to cross the river, when he was fired upon by some one concealed in the adjacent brush, the ball striking him on the left side in the region of the ribs, but happily glancing off without more injury that shattering his clothing. Greatly alarmed at this attack, he did not stop to search for the attacking party, but lost no time in crossing the river, escaping with no further molestation. He here related the circumstances of his narrow escape, and his mutilated clothing, together with his nervous and excited condition, bore testimony of the truth of his statement. It appears the victim is a new settler recently arrived from the East, and several times recently, had boasted of his wealth, on one occasion exhibiting a handful of twenties in support of his boasts. This, no doubt, was the cause of the design upon his life, though at the time of the attack he had but $10 on his person. The party from here could not remember the victim's name further than that he was called "Hughes." This attack, followed closely upon the murder of Perry Vickers in the same section not many miles distant, has naturally excited the inhabitants of that part of the country, and will make travelers careful of their safety in future.

AN IMPORTANT TRANSFER.

All the property of the Oregon and California R. R. Co., was on Saturday transferred to the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, who have leased the same for a period of ninety-nine years. Subsequently notices were forwarded to the heads of departments, foremen and others in authority that their services would be no longer required by the O. & C. Co.; but at the same time they were informed that they could retain their positions under the O. & T. Co., and blank engagements were furnished for them to sign. Of course, this was a mere matter of form, as the employes, probably without exception will keep right along as usual, together with the business. The work of altering the lettering on the rolling stock and other property has already commenced and instead of the "O. & C. R. R.," with which we have been so long familiar, we shall be greeted with "O. & T. R. R."

THE COWS AGAIN.

Recently Mr. Lundy, the carpenter, who resides at the corner of G and Fourteenth streets, tore down the fence in front of his residence in order to enable him to deposit dirt on his property from G street, which is being graded. In view of the new cow ordinance he argued his trees and shrubbery would be safe from attack during the night, and that during the day he would be around to watch them. The argument was a sound one, but he did not calculate on the cow being an early bird in "catching on" to the picnic awaiting them before he or his family were stirring. Consequently, the morning after his fence was taken down a herd of six or seven of the aforesaid early birds were around as soon as the law allowed them to discuss the merits of his foliage, and enjoyed a hearty breakfast from the same before having to retreat before the advance of the belated and wrathful Lundy. One has to be up pretty early in the morning to get ahead of an East Portland cow, which Mr. Lundy has learned to his sorrow, and he will probably heed this fact in future—or put his fence up.

FIRST WARD ENGINE HOUSE.

The building purchased by the city for occupation by Relief H. & L. Co. as a meeting house, needs several alterations and improvements before being used for that purpose, and it would be advisable for the committee on fire and water and common council to consider the matter at the special meeting to be held here this evening, as the sooner the better. The building needs to be lengthened several feet to furnish the required accommodation, and the roof raised at least two feet, in order to give sufficient loftiness to the second story. This enlargement, together with the further improvements of ceiling the inside and painting the outside, would give the company neat, commodious and comfortable quarters and sufficient for all purposes for some time. The first regular meeting of the company takes place the last Tuesday in September, and if the improvements in question are promptly attended to, there will be ample time for their completion for a "house warming" on the night of the first regular meeting.

NOTES.

The sea birds continue to fly homeward.

The Chinese have captured another shanty on the Fourth street bridge.

Another attempt is to be made to run an "American" laundry in this city.

Dr. O. H. Rafferty has returned from Victoria somewhat improved in health.

The hunting stories told by parties returning from the coast appear to conflict and vary considerably, and the return of Joe. Bun[illegible] to straighten things out, is anxiously awaited.

The Second Adventists still hold forth on the corner of Seventh and G streets. A free reading room has been opened by them on the south side of H street, between Sixth and Seventh. If they receive sufficient encouragement they will establish a church in this city.

The steamboat Gov. Newell, built by Joe. Paquet of this city for the Shoalwater Bay Transportation Company, left here yesterday morning in charge of Capt. J. H. D. Gray, of Astoria, for that city, where she is to receive her furniture preparatory to being pressed into service as a transport boat between Grey's Harbor and Chehalis.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Spanish students, whose initial performance Saturday night met with such hearty appreciation and generous applause, open the week at New Market to-night with an entire change of programme.

Montana.

Miscellaneous: For the past three months the order of United Workmen of the jurisdiction composed of Nevada, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho have been making strenuous efforts to secure a membership of 2,000, so as to entitle them to a separate jurisdiction, and therefore place their distribution of lodge benefits as much as possible within their own jurisdiction. Recent reports place the membership in the above named territory at 2,100, and their petition for separation was therefore granted, and the date was fixed at August 15th.

On Wednesday, says the *Missoulian*, Maj. Jordan received a telegram from Agent B[illegible]an from the reservation, stating that some of the renegade Indians had returned and defied any one to make them leave, and the Major asked assistance to arrest the outlaws. Major Jordan immediately got the officers and 31 soldiers, with the Gatling-gun battery, in readiness, and telegraphed to Gen. Ruger, the district commander at Helena for instructions. He ordered Major Jordan to go with sufficient force to arrest the renegades, but the same messenger that brought this dispatch, brought a telegram from Major Ronan that the renegades had left and he needed no assistance.

OWENTON, Ky.—Rev. J. N. Bo[illegible], says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters and consider it one of the best tonics sold."

W. Friedlander has brought a large lot of novelties in jewelry and watches from Europe and the east, and sells them cheap indeed. Go and see him.

THE REIGN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

No specific for local skin ailments can cope in popular favor with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. "Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," 50 cents.

COMPLETION OF THE N. P. R. R.

SEATTLE, August 18.

It has been stated positively that the N. P. R. R. will be completed this month, and Henry Villard will reach here soon, and property will take another jump. If you need money to invest call on the well known Uncle Myers, 1st First street.

FRESHORN & CO.,

Dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations of the latest designs. Only exclusive wall paper house north of San Francisco. 128 Third st., opp. Masonic Temple.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 80 Stark street.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, 45 Washington street, leads all. Ice cream.

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, Aug. 25.

R. M. Wade and his son Lincoln will start east the first of next week.

Mrs. C. S. Woodworth went to Port[land] yesterday afternoon to visit her son Cyrus Woodworth.

Miss L. M. Graves, of Eugene, who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. Cheny for a few days, goes on to Portland to-day.

Ed. Weller and Percy Willis have hied away to the mountains above Mehama. Look out for fish stories when they return.

The Sedgwick post, G. A. R., of Salem, will not visit Portland during the celebration next month. It will have representatives there, of course.

The business office of the Salem Flouring Mill Company was moved yesterday to the new frame of office on the corner of Commercial and Trade streets.

The horses at the fair grounds are attracting a good deal of attention. Several will be given a trial speed in the morning early, and a large number of our citizens will go out and see them.

Quite a number of immigrants arrived in Salem last evening from Adel, Iowa. They are relatives of George Hoeye, of Salem. They are John McLaughlin, wife and two children, Levi Hoeye and wife and three children, and Samuel Siegenthaler. They are looking at the country with a view of locating.

A watch was stolen last evening from the house of John Pender at the fair grounds. Suspicions led parties to believe that the thief was a boy living on Piety hill, and Policeman Murphy hunted up the lad and made him divulge. He gave up the watch and chain, which he had upon his person at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Pender chose not to take the trouble to prosecute the thief, but his case will probably come before the grand jury, and then?

This morning at 2 o'clock quite an excitement was aroused near Butteville. An insane man knocked at the unseasonable hour very harshly at the farm house of Bent Bros., frightening the inmates severely. He was finally allowed to come in. He does not know what his name is, or where he came from, and it is a mystery with everyone. He is an Italian, and speaks English only when he swears, and that is a good deal. He was wild and savage, and was allowed to have his own way in the house till assistance could be had. The neighbors were called in. They tied him, hand and foot with great effort, and hauled him to Aurora, then brought him on the train to Salem and delivered him up to the authorities. He weighs 200 pounds, and refused to attempt to walk, four men having to carry him from the train to the carriage. He appears hopelessly insane. Messrs. R. A. Hogan, F. Bents, Ed. Bents, Wm. Bents and E. A. M. Cone brought him to town.

ASTORIA ITEMS.

From the Astorian, Aug. 2[illegible].

The St. Lucie has put off about 1000 pieces of water pipe, and will lighter further on a barge. The Red Cross went up stream yesterday.

L. A. Loomis went up river yesterday to bring down the Gov. Newell, the new boat for the Shoalwater Bay Transportation Company.

Rev. T. Duffy, of Walla Walla, who has been sojourning at Astoria during the past two weeks for his health, is now convalescent, and will officiate to-morrow in the Catholic church.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Odd Fellows' Land and Building Association, held last Thursday night, the present board of directors were re-elected, and a unanimous vote of thanks tendered them for the able manner in which they have handled the corporation's affairs.

On the Wide West, yesterday afternoon, went a case of Columbia river salmon packed by A. Booth & Co. It is just like any other of the six hundred and odd thousand that were taken from our great river this season, but bears the distinction of being the first salmon that ever went eastward via the Northern Pacific railroad from Astoria, as it will go in the first through train that leaves Portland toward the rising sun.

The time of the state circuit court was yesterday morning taken up with the cases of Mollie Moran, Mamie Martin and George Hill. The case of the two girls who had been tried on the charge of larceny had resulted last Wednesday night in the disagreement of the jury. Yesterday they appeared in court and plead guilty to a charge of petty larceny. Judge Bennett sentenced each of them to serve a period of one year's confinement in the county jail. Shortly after sentence was pronounced on these women, one of them, Mollie Moran, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum.

The case of Hill vs. Loughrey is of interest as a test case. Some time ago the city council passed an ordinance relative to the closing of places of business at midnight. A few days ago George Hill was fined $10 in the police court for violation of the ordinance. The matter was brought before Judge Bennett for adjudication yesterday morning. The point at issue was an appeal from the police court, but a test case in the right of jurisdiction on the part of the city of Astoria to pass such an ordinance. Judge Bennett decided that the city had that right, and that the ordinance was valid. The effect of the decision is to render the ordinance operative and binding upon that class in relation to whom the ordinance was passed.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight with the following passengers:

Gen W T Sherman
J J mith, niece & 2 chn
H C Comegys
W Darwidon & wf
A Chamberlain
D Morgan
P Brodrson
P S Sheldon, wf & 3 chn
G H Hert
Mrs H P London
Mrs M Graves, 3 drs & 2 sons
Miss L Jabney
M M M[illegible]
J Lowenthal
J Wareham
O. Roberts & wf
O Gerzaileck
A N Mallory
B C Thompson
B F Overy
M Moody
A Hallstein
J B Tuthill
T J Thompkins
Rev A J Hansen
Mrs McDermott
A J[illegible]z
F Thomas
Henry Sesig
H W Kruckelbug
A Lull Jr
O A Mosmer
T J Hayfelt
Geo Tidball
Miss Weeks
Mrs Weeks
J W Armstrong and wife
Miss M Scanlon
Mrs C McGuire
G E Bayley
Oscar White
W H Cheking
D E Bushell & sister
J A Van Ostran
W Waltz & wf
D S Rouse
A J Reid
M Reid
J Prince
J Byesby
Mrs S S Smith
Mrs C C Malling
F S Prather & wf
Miss M Richardson
S Brunswe
E J Eves
W Beals
J Blackman
D S[illegible] Cohen
T A Shaun
J B Hill
W N Smith and wife
D Tuthill
L Sawyer
Bishop Warren
Mrs J Sherry
G O Bennett, wf & cau
A Thomas
W C Parsons
Jacob Gerdes
D Crane
E S Gomber
J Rosenstein
Judge Horace Gray
F McGregor
Miss Warren
Gen Carry and wife
W H Walker, wf & child
Mrs J B Phillips
Y McGuire
G L Story
C E Benjamin

And 30 in steerage.

Medical Lake Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Etc. Medical Lake Salt cures Catarrh, Piles, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and Female Complaints. Warranted genuine and pure. H. B. MIDDAUGH, General Agent, Walla Walla, W. T.; REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

PALOUSE RAILROAD NOTES.

The Colfax *Weekly Tidings* of the 23d has the following railroad notes:

Engineer Griffith went to Moscow last week and commenced locating the line down Paradise creek toward Pullman.

The construction company has more men and teams than they could conveniently work here, so their engineers will lay out some work near Moscow and divide the construction forces.

Engineer McClellan and party left for the Moscow country yesterday to cross section the line near that place.

The route has been cross sectioned about four miles up the South Palouse, and all of it is now under contract.

Over 100 teams and men are grading up the South Palouse.

A force of carpenters are constructing trestle near the mouth of Rebel Flat, several miles in advance of the track layers.

S. G. Wood and James Steel of the O. C. Company have gone to Moscow. They will return in a few days.

About seventy-five mule teams from the Oregon Short Line went to Moscow day before yesterday, and work on the grade will commence there immediately.

Sub-contractor Kitrell will be through with his contract above town on the south Palouse about the last of the week.

The Oregon Construction Company refuse to sublet the work of grading through the city limits.

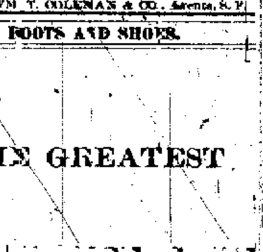
A large number of laborers recently came from the Northern Pacific to work on the P. & O. R. R.

Supt. Spaulding will immediately put a night force on the big rock cut below town. He expects to have all the rock removed by the time the track reaches here, which will be in about six weeks from this date.

Peck & George, contractors for the O. S. L. railroad, have taken the work from Moscow to Pullman, a distance of [illegible] miles.

O. E. Kingman, of the firm of Kingman & Smith, formerly with the O. S. L. company, was in town last night and informs us that his firm have taken the contract of grading from Colfax to Pullman, sub-let to them by the O. C. Company. They expect to take charge next Monday.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, S. F.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE GREATEST

[illegible]

—OF—

B[illegible]S

& S[illegible]ES

ever held in Portland.

$60,000 WORTH

Of FIRST-CLASS Goods at Prime Cost.

Commencing Monday, August 7, and Continuing until September 1.

[illegible]

Will sell for cash at cost at their two salesrooms, corner Third and Alder streets, (Masonic Temple) the largest stock of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes, and Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes and Slippers ever offered to the people of this section. Every boot or shoe offered in this immense stock was made to our order by manufacturers of known reputation and responsibility, and the cheapest article offered will be warranted to contain no shoddy material whatever.

For full particulars and price list, send or call for Protzman & DeFrance's "Boot and Shoe Reporter." Sent free to any address.

On Monday, August 6, our storeroom will be closed to give us an opportunity to get ready for the rush.

HEALTHY—Vigorous, Sound, Hale, Salubrious, Healthful, Wholesome, Salutary.—Webster.

[illegible]

ZA[illegible] BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers of

[illegible] AND WOOD WARE AND [illegible] OF WILLOW WARE.

Nos. 2[illegible] and 1[illegible] North Front St.

SOL. GUMP, [illegible] GUMP, San Francisco. J. HALBERSTADT, Portland.

S. & G. [illegible]MP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Parlor Mirrors, Br[illegible] [illegible], Moldings, Engravings, Water Colors, Rich Gold and [illegible]ized For[illegible] and Picture Frames.

A complete line of the above goods on hand. Branch of the largest and oldest house on the coast. All kinds of GOLD FRAMES made to order. Call and examine prices.

S. & G. GUMP & CO., 66 THIRD ST., Ainsworth Block, between Pine and Ash sts. 581 and 583 Market St., S. F.

17a1

City of Portland.

Clearing this Week:

50 dozen White Silk Handkerchiefs, generally sold for $1, for .... 50c each

Plain [illegible]ks $1 25

Plain [illegible]ks 1 40

Gros de [illegible]ures 1 75

Brocaded Silks 1 50

Black and Fancy Kilts.

Lisle [illegible] 50

Lisle [illegible] 1 00

A. SALYON.

69, 71, 73 Morrison Street.

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., New York. REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTING AND

Manufacturing Druggists,

42 and 44 NORTH FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

The patronage of all in the drug and [illegible] merchants in trade solicited. We guarantee the best quality of goods at lowest prices, and are prepared to fill all orders from the country promptly.

3jy1m

NOTICE.

To reduce our stock and make room for our Fall importations, we will sell for cash the following goods at lower rates than have ever been sold in Portland, and as low as any house in the United States: Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Field and Opera Glasses, Barometers, Spectacles, etc.

Obtain our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Finest assortment in Portland.

DIAMOND SETTERS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Country orders from trade and public solicited.

STEINWAY

TO THE FRONT.

We have this day secured the agency for the famous Steinway Pianos. No Piano is as well known on the Pacific coast as the Steinway, and no other has so well stood the test of time. From this time forward any one desiring to purchase these incomparable instruments can find them only at our establishment. It is unnecessary for us to discuss the qualities of the STEINWAY here; as a truly first-class instrument it is too well and favorably known as [to] need comment.

J. H. RO[illegible]NS & [illegible]ON,

229 First St. .... Portland, Or.

2[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—WE HAVE closed our agency [in] Portland, and are no longer represented here. [illegible] settlements [illegible] hereafter be made direct with San Francisco.

WHITNEY & MARSHAL,

22 and 24 Front st. San Francisco, Cal.

2[illegible]

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the mayor and common council of the city of Lewiston, Idaho territory, until 4 o'clock P. [M.] [illegible] September [illegible], 1883, for the construction of a truss bridge across the Clearwater river at the foot of [illegible] street in said city. The distance over the river [illegible] feet; width of roadbed [illegible]; side not less than 10 feet [illegible] to be at least [illegible] feet above high-water mark; said [illegible] to be built in good sound material and complete in a workmanlike manner; bidders to furnish plans and specifications and the successful bidder to enter into contract with the mayor and council for the construction of the same; payment to be made on completion and acceptance of the bridge. Builders in [illegible] estimates will state the difference in price between 30-foot and a 60-foot draw. Address communications to the mayor marked "Bridge Proposals." EZRA BAIRD, Mayor. Lewiston, I. T., August [illegible], 1883.

MANTELS AND CHANDELIERS.

FORKE & ROBERTSON [illegible] REMOVED FROM [illegible] to the [illegible] J. Vance & Co.'s gas fixtures 58 and 60 Front st., Portland.

Northwest corner Second and Salmon Sts.

W. P. JAMES, Principal. S. E. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

The C. C. Journal (new edition), giving full information, sent free. Address JAMES & CHAMBERS, Portland, Or.—P. O. Box [illegible]

1a2p

TO TRAVELERS, CAMPERS,

And all who like an appetizing lunch,

TRY CANNED [illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

CHEAPEST

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.

AT

J. B. ELLIS'S 120 First Street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

LOUIS EPPINGER'S

RESTAURANT.

Corner First and A Streets,

PORTLAND.

Elegant in all its appointments,
IS
Unsurpassed in the United States
IN
Every respect first-class,
Has
All the choicest delicacies
AFFORDED
In the markets of the world,
WITH
A Splendid dining-room,
AND
Private rooms for ladies.

THE ST. CHARLES

RESTAURANT.

Front St., near corner Morrison.

Kept by S. A. Salomon, formerly of SOL'S Restaurant.

The best place in the city. Meals can be ordered by bill of fare or otherwise. Board by the day, $1.

OAK HERD HOUSE, cor. 13th and B sts.

REOPENED WITH BAR ATTACHMENTS AND all modern improvements. Board and lodging, per week [illegible]; meals 25c. [illegible]

CLARK HOUSE,

HERON .... MONTANA.

First-class in Every Respect.

FINE TABLE, LIBERALLY SUPPLIED WITH GAME, TROUT, ETC., IN SEASON.

Sleeping Accommodations Unexcelled—Prices Reasonable.

ED. CLARK, Proprietor.

MISSOULA .... MONTANA

Rogers Hotel.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN MISSOULA. First-class in every particular. Special attention paid to ladies. Free omnibus furnished guests and baggage from and to depot. W. H. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Aug. 1, 1883. au24ly

SUMMER RESORTS.

WILHOIT SPRINGS

SUMMER RESORT.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. Table is supplied with all the market affords. The pure air and the well known curative qualities of the water make this the most desirable health resort on the coast. Camp grounds in good order; well supplied with swings, dancing hall, etc. Good supply of provisions, cigars, tobacco, etc., at the store, on reasonable terms.

Stages leave Oregon City Monday, Wednesday and Friday after arrival of morning train, returning alternate days. Fare $1 50 each way.

Address M. L. McLERAN, Wilhoit, or McLERAN BROS., Portland.

18jt

SEASIDE HOUSE, CLATSOP.

—THIS—

Popular Summer Resort

Is now open for the reception of guests.

I. C. JOHNSON, Manager.

NATUR[AL] MINERAL WATERS.

THE CELEBRATED OPENER

RAKOCZY Water.

The undersigned beg to call the attention of physicians and the public to this valuable mineral water, being the strongest and most effective of all known aperients. Also to the renowned

SPRUDEL OF Hermannsborn,

The most delicious of Table Waters. Superior in nature, carbonic gas and beneficent effect to any other mineral water.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, liquor dealers, etc. etc., and in lots to suit, by

CHARLES KOHN & CO.,

1[illegible] Front Street, Portland, Or.,

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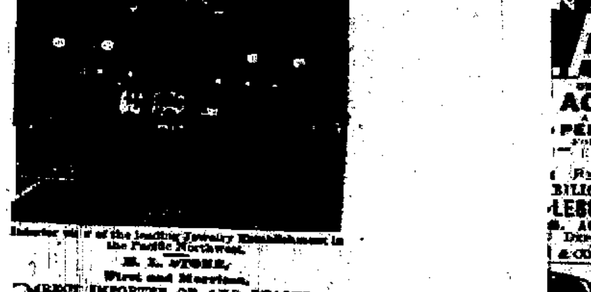

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WOOD, WOOD! WOOD!

ALL WOOD—AS IS THE LOAD—FROM [illegible] [illegible] Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] will be promptly attended to. W. R. [illegible]

NO. 7271

[illegible]SURANCE Co.

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[illegible]MENT.

[illegible] BANK.

[illegible] each in this Company's [illegible]

F. ZANOVICH
C. M. WIBERG
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[IN]SURANCE.

[illegible] July 30, 1883.

[illegible] OREGON

[M]arine Insurance Co.

[PO]RTLAND, OREGON.

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[L]ONDON, NORTHERN, [illegible] QUEEN [illegible] of London & Liverpool [illegible] by the Four Companies. [illegible]RITT & MACLEAY, [illegible] Oregon, Washington and Idaho. [illegible] Front St., Portland, Or.

[INS]UR[A]NCE COMPANY
[S]AN FRANCISCO.
AND MARINE.
$750,000.
[O]FFICE FOR OREGON, [illegible] [St]reet, Portland, Oregon. JAMES S. REED, Agent.

[illegible] and National Fire [illegible] Insurance Co.
[illegible] COMBINED.
[illegible] ability of shareholders, and [illegible] for security.
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[illegible] Manager.

[WA]SHINGTON TERRITORY [INSU]RANCE.

[L]AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
[FIRE] AND MARINE.
$4,000,000.
[illegible] liability of stockholders.
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[illegible] Bank of British Co[lumbia].
[illegible] T. BROWN, MANAGER.
[illegible] Stark St., Portland.

[COMMISS]ION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]. PAGE,
[COMMISS]ION MERCHANT,
[F]RONT STREET. Portland.
[ORD]ERS FOR SALE
[illegible] BARLEY, POTATOES
[illegible] in car-load lots.
IN BAGS.
[illegible] Bags, Liverpool Bags, Second-hand Bags.
[illegible]TS AND PROVISIONS.

[illegible] B. C. [illegible], Victoria, V. I.

[illegible]NION & SON,
[P]ortland, Or.
Commission Merchants
[illegible] constant shipments of Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, [illegible] Hardware, [illegible], etc., etc.

[illegible] Wilson, Mason & Co., Liverpool, Eng. [illegible] WILSON & CO. ([illegible] Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.
Commission Merchants
[illegible] made on shipments of wheat [illegible] [illegible] to Portland, [illegible] Coal, Coke, [illegible] Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

[O']CONNOR,
DEALER IN
[illegible] AND PRODUCE
[illegible] Garden and Grass Seed, [illegible] Domestic Fruits. [illegible] and Washington Streets.

[illegible] DILLARD'S
[M]ARA[illegible]
ACUE PILLS.
[illegible] PERMANENT CURE
BILIOUS DISEASES
[TASTE]LESS AND SAFE.
AGREEABLE TO TAKE.
Depot, 72 John St., N. Y.
[illegible] & CO., San Francisco, Agents.

[illegible] established [illegible]
J. B. CONGLE
Manufacturer, Importer, [illegible] Harness, [illegible] and 1[illegible] Front St. [illegible]

[illegible]

C. E. McCLURE,
DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Laths, Shingles, etc.
Office and Yard [illegible] Portland, Or.
Spruce, Cedar and Maple always on hand.

[illegible] the accommodation freight, ten minutes late, collided with the Cincinnati passenger train, on time. [illegible] and one postal car were wrecked. Engineer [illegible] Wolf of Dennison, Ohio, and Clerk [illegible] and John B. Hoyt, both of Indianapolis, [illegible] injured, Hoyt fatally.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills [are prepared] expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, neuralgia, Nervousness and [illegible]. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

BRIGANTINE BURNED.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.—The brigantine Buffal[o], owned by James R. Lithgow, and E. P. Archibald, of Halifax, was burned in Little Glace Bay on Thursday night.

No family or traveler in a malarial district should ever be without that sure antidote—Ayer's Ague Cure. Warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

At Alexandria there were seventeen deaths from cholera on Sunday.

[illegible] safely, and which required [illegible] twenty-two steps. The hostler had doubtless been [used] to putting down the hay for the horse's dinner, [illegible] she had become tired of [illegible] he had little doubt that she could [illegible] again without danger, but as she [illegible] [the] animal and [illegible] Instead she was allowed to walk [illegible] At noon carpenters built an inclined plane from the hayloft door to the [illegible] street, upon which the [illegible] descended with perfect safety.

[illegible] here and black your boots every morning, if [illegible] only give me money enough to get something to eat and a place to sleep!" Sherman looked [out] the window for a moment and said: "Well, [illegible] come in to-morrow afternoon and see me." [The] next day she called, and Sherman, without a [word] handed her note to the appointment clerk, and she obtained a first rate position, which she has held ever since.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

[illegible] The principal [illegible] is the wool-pulling factory of Hiram Boll [illegible] Boston.

JOSH BILLINGS HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 11, [1880].

Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the mixture a glorious result. [illegible] I have been greatly helped by the Bitters and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle,

JOSH BILLINGS.

[illegible] proportion [illegible] the mantle of bold and vain [illegible] hypothesis.

When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sickly [illegible] you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

TO SEASIDE SUBSCRIBERS.

All papers ordered [illegible] of subscribers. [illegible] notify this office [illegible] not sent to [illegible], and avoid [illegible].

FOUR SUNBEAMS.

Four little sunbeams came earthward one day,
Shining and dancing on their way,
Resolved that their course should be blest.
"Let us try," they all whispered, "some kindness to do,
Not seek our own pleasuring all the day through,
Then meet in the eye at the west."

One sunbeam ran in at a low cottage door,
And played "hide-and-seek" with a child on the floor,
Till baby laughed loud in his glee,
And chased in delight his strange playmate so bright,
The little hands grasping in vain for the light
That ever before them would flee.

One crept to the couch where an invalid lay,
And brought him a dream of the summer day,
Its bird song and beauty, and bloom,
Till pain was forgotten, and weary unrest,
And in fancy he roamed through the scenes he loved best,
Far away from the dim darkened room.

One stole in the heart of a flower that was sad,
And loved and caressed her until she was glad,
And lifted her white face again;
For love brings content to the lowliest lot,
And finds something sweet in the dreariest spot,
And lightens all labor and pain.

And one where a little blind girl sat alone,
Not sharing the mirth of her playfellows, shone
On hands that were folded and pale,
And kissed the poor eyes that had never known sight,
That never would gaze on the beautiful light
Till angels had lifted the veil.

At last, when the shadows of evening were falling,
And the sun, their father, their children was calling,
Four sunbeams passed into the west.
All said, "We have found, that in seeking the pleasure
Of others, we fill to the full our own measure,"
Then softly they sank to their rest.

—*Gem.*

A TIN SAFE.

Charles Lynford was a young mechanic in good business. At the age of 26 he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Bustis, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him except her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift learned in an economical household under the stern teaching of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this character, since he himself found it difficult to save anything from his income.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, foreseeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's business, now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly, one day she purchased of a tin-peddler who came to the house, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use a savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantle piece, so that her husband might be sure to see it on entering.

"Hello! Carrie, what's that?" he asked, curiously.

"Only a little purchase I made to-day," said his wife.

"But what is it meant for?" he asked again.

"Let me illustrate," said his wife, playfully. "Have you a ten-cent piece about you?"

Charles drew a dime from his pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it through a little slit in the top. Charles laughed.

"So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie? My little wife become a miser?"

"No, only a little saving. But, seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night."

"What! drop a dime into that new fangled arrangement of yours?"

"Exactly."

"Very well; that will be easy enough. A dime is no great sum. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly-commenced hoard?"

"Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Caroline.

Charles laughed merrily.

"And what will a dime a day amount to?" he inquired.

"In a year it will amount," commenced his wife, seriously—

"Oh, never mind—spare me the calculation. It sounds too much like business."

"But you don't object to my plan?"

"Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very prudent and commendable; but you know, Carrie, I never was gifted with much prudence."

"I am quite aware of that," said his wife smiling.

This ended the conversation for the time. The plan inaugurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those, of whom there are so many, who enter upon a new plan hastily, but soon tire of it. In the present case she was thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning she called on her husband for a dime, which was quickly added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the exact change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him, laughingly, that this would answer her purpose equally as well.

More than once Charles bantered her on the subject of her little savings bank, but these were not the only accessions the funds received. Her husband early arranged to make her an ample allowance for dress. I say ample, though I dare say some of my city readers might not consider it so. But Caroline, who was in the habit of making up her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at much less expense than some better versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation she came to the conclusion that out of her allowance she could be able to make a daily deposit equal to that she received from her husband. Of this, however, she thought best, on the whole, not to inform Charles—enjoying, in anticipation, the prospect of being able at some time to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month the tin box was emptied and the entire amount transferred to a more pretentious savings bank, where interest would be allowed. When the sums there became large enough Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a larger per cent. Of her mode of investment her husband remained in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present and not feeling any particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which time he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted in health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income, but on the other hand had saved absolutely nothing. Twenty five cents alone stood to his credit.

"Running pretty close, isn't it, Carrie?" he said laughingly. "I take credit to myself for keeping on the right side of the line. But then, I suppose you have saved an immense sum."

"How much do you think?" asked his wife.

"Oh, perhaps, $100," said he, carelessly; "though it would take a good many dimes to do that."

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture.

Things went on, till at length came the panic of 18—, a panic so recent that it will be remembered by many readers of this sketch. It will be [illegible] there. How universally trade and business of every kind were depressed [illegible] [illegible] the trade which [illegible] [illegible] suffered.

[illegible] he came home looking quite [illegible] [illegible] which seldom [illegible] his [illegible].

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not surprised to see this. She had expected that her husband's business would be affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked, cheerfully.

"The matter is that we shall have to economize greatly."

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters?"

"I should think there had. I shall have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You haven't an idea, Caroline, how dull business of every kind has become."

"I think I have," said his wife, quietly. "I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind."

"Do you think we can reduce our expenses one-half?" asked her husband, doubtfully.

"I think we shall be able to. [illegible] us are well supplied with clothing, we shall not need any more for a [illegible]. That will cut off considerable expense. Then there are a great many superfluities that you are accustomed to buy—little things you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then we can live more plainly—have less pies and cakes; and I have no doubt it will be an improvement so far as health is concerned."

"What a cable actor you are Carrie!" said her husband, feeling considerably easier in mind. "I really think, after all you have said, that it won't be so hard to live on half our usual income—for the present at least. But—" and his countenance again changed—"suppose my work should entirely fail, I suppose you couldn't reduce our expenses to nothing at all, could you?"

"That, certainly, surpasses my power," said his wife, smiling, "but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our savings bank, have you?"

"Why, no; I don't think of that," said her husband. "I suppose that would keep off starvation for a few weeks."

His wife smiled.

"And in those few weeks," she added, business might revive."

"To be sure," said her husband. "Well, I guess that it'll be all right; I'll not trouble myself about it any longer."

The apprehensions to which Mr. Lynford had given expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure entirely failed, and he found himself without work of any kind—thrown back on his own resources.

Although he had expected this, it seemed unexpected when it actually came upon him and again he returned in a fit of discouragement. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had come upon them.

"And the worst of it is," he added, "there is no hope of better times until spring."

"Do you think business will revive then?" asked his wife.

"It must by that time; but there are five or six months between. I don't know how we are to live during all that time."

"I do," said his wife, quietly.

"You!" exclaimed her husband, in surprise. "Yes; your income has never been more than $600 or $700 a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months on $250."

"Yes, certainly; but where is that money to come from? I don't want to run in debt, and if I did I should not know where to borrow."

"Fortunately there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem to forget our little savings bank."

"And is it possible it can amount to $250?" exclaimed Charles in surprise.

"Yes, and $600 more," said his wife.

"Impossible!"

"Wait a minute and I will prove it."

Caroline withdrew a moment, and then reappeared with several certificates of bank and railroad shares, amounting to $600, and a bank-book in which a balance was deposited to her credit.

"Are you quite sure you haven't received a legacy?" demanded Charles in amazement. "Surely a dime a day has not produced this?"

"No; but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, we shall be able to ward off starvation for a time."

"All this I owe to your prudence," said Charles gratefully. "How can I repay you?"

Charles Lynford remained out of employment for several months, but in the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was in receipt of his full income.

More than two-thirds of the fund was still left and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than his wife in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank still stands on the mantel-piece and never fails to receive a deposit daily.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Foreign Travelers Advised to Visit the Yellowstone Park—An English View of Its Beauties.

London Daily Telegraph.

To those who have had more than enough of the Alps and the Tyrol, of Saxon Switzerland and the Pyrenees, of Baden-Baden and Homburg, and of the cathedrals and picture galleries of Europe, we strongly recommend a trip across the Atlantic and a visit to that marvelously beautiful National park on the Yellowstone, which is commonly spoken of by our enthusiastic kinsmen as "Wonderland." More than forty years ago it was alleged by De Tocqueville that it was no easy matter to find an American citizen who was fond of natural scenery. It must no however, be forgotten that in the United States as the author of "Democracy in America" saw them, railways were almost unknown. M. de Tocqueville's great work appeared for the first time at Brussels in 1840, and he had been writing it four or five years before that date. Now, we find that at the close of 1835, when the remark about the indifference of Americans to scenery was made, that "the total extent of railway lines laid in all the states was but 1091 miles." That between 1835 and 1883 the railway mileage of the great republic should have grown from 1000 to close upon 120,000 miles—the sum which it will have reached at the end of the year after next—is such a prodigious exemplification of advance and progress that no parallel to it can be found in the previous history of mankind. Moreover, the few American railways which existed about 1840 were so slightly constructed that no considerable rate of speed or amount of traffic was possible upon them. They were laid upon longitudinal sills of wood, with thin rails or straps of iron imposed upon them, with a view rather to prevent the abrasion of the softer substance than of adding any strength to the structure. In fact American railways could hardly have been said to exist until the heavy iron rail superseded the wooden sill, nor was it than it was that the transatlantic travelers, subjected to the hardships of "the stage" as portrayed by Charles Dickens in his "Martin Chuzzlewit" and American Notes, should have had little desire to contemplate field, flood, mountain forest, and fell. Love of scenery is at all times and in all places the appanage of the easy and well-to-do classes than of the toiling brethren and sisters; and there are many symptoms that it is as deeply implanted in the breasts of cultivated Americans as of their congeners in the old world. But the time has not yet arrived for our transatlantic kinsmen to discover that no continent upon the face of the globe possesses more lovely scenery than their own. The Hudson may fearlessly challenge comparison in this respect with the Rhine and the Rhone; and the mountainous districts of New England, as also the slopes of the Alleghanies, abound in spots of transcendent beauty. The smaller lakes of western New York and of Canada cannot be surpassed in softness, and over the whole of the broad expanse stretching from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole the sunsets are so glorious, and clothed with such an exquisitely delicate coloring, that it takes a long experience to appreciate them thoroughly.

In enumerating, however, the charms of the Hudson, of the Alleghanies, and of Lake George, we have but skirted the edge or fringe of an enormous expanse. There are few Englishmen to whom the North American continent is better known from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf of Mexico than to Lord Dunraven, and we are told by the author of "The Great Divide" that "nowhere can you so well come in contact with and appreciate its vastness as in western wilds and far-away territories." It is through one of the most picturesque portions of the great republic that the Northern Pacific railway runs, and comprised within the two adjoining corners of Montana and Wyoming lies the Yellowstone national park, which, no doubt, will one day attract as many visitors from all parts of the globe as Chamounix or the Engadine do at present. Lord Dunraven suggests that a party of travelers starting from England in June or July would do well to make for Quebec—"the prettiest and pleasantest town in the dominion"—and thence go by steamer up the noble river of St. Lawrence until they reach Toronto. From there they may proceed by rail in four hours to Collingwood, and thence again by steamer across the great lakes of Huron and Superior to Fon du Lac, now called Duluth. The newly opened Northern Pacific railway will waft the tourists to Livingstone, in Montana, which is situated at the foot of the belt mountains, about midway between the great lakes and the Pacific coast. The branch line to the National park leaves the main line at this point, and is under contract to be open during the present month. The scenery along the course of the Northern Pacific never ceases to be interesting, and the traveler has the advantage of occupying the finest palace cars in the world, which are equally comfortable by day and by night. After leaving Livingstone station he is wafted direct to the Mammoth hot springs, which are sixty miles distant from Livingstone. The train passes along the upper valley of the Yellowstone river, and through one of the grandest canyons or gorges which that entire region, rich in similar freaks of nature, contains. Eagles and birds of prey hover in the air, glimpses of startled antelope and elk are caught on the mountain side, while myriads of wild geese and ducks haunt the feeding grounds on the margin of the river. When the European stranger reaches the Mammoth hot springs of the Gardiner river, he will be more than repaid for having traveled 5000 miles from England to see them. It can no longer be pretended that the journey involves anything approaching to hardship. The North Atlantic teems with well-fitted English vessels. The railroad journey is rendered easy by the drawing room and sleeping cars, which are also innovations of recent introduction. Upon arriving at the Yellowstone National park they will be amazed at the marvels which give it the name of "Wonderland." The falls of the Yellowstone are full of interest to men fresh even from the still mightier volume of water that drops into the chasm at Niagara. A little lower down the geysers, and especially "The Beehive," "Old Faithful," "The Giant," and half a dozen more, are without anything to equal them in the eastern hemisphere. They are hot sulphur springs, which [illegible] throw jets of water from 100 to 200 feet into the air. The hotels studded over "Wonderland" are not [illegible] better nor worse than those generally found in the far west, and as the district becomes more popular [illegible] [illegible] cannot be doubted that the accommodation for travelers will rapidly be vastly improved. As it is, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] themselves on the spot that this magnificent country is now opened up [illegible] they ever [illegible] the expectation that when the charms of this beautiful region are fully known the Yellowstone park will be among the most popular of the holiday resorts visited by the most enterprising class of European tourists.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The following address was delivered by Rev. D. B. Gray, of The Dalles, at the Congregational Association at Walla Walla July 14th, and by the unanimous vote of the association a copy was requested for publication:

I am requested to speak this evening on the subject of foreign missions. The subject was assigned me.

And yet I could not have suited myself better if I had been left to my own choice in the matter.

The topic is so broad and full of weighty considerations that the difficulty is far less in knowing what to say, than determining what not to say. It is like a man who has so much space in a wagon or boat, with more freight than there is room for, and some of it must be left, and it is difficult to decide what to take and what to leave.

But I will begin by saying that if christianity has any distinctive mission in the world at all—if it has any charter of instructions as to its divine purpose and methods—then its mission and charter is founded first of all upon the broad platform of foreign missions.

The announcement of the angel sent to proclaim the advent of Christ, struck the key note of foreign missions in the proclamation, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people."

And when the son of God was about descending into the heavens, leaving his work in the hands of the first disciples and their successors, he put it over on the basis of foreign missionary work—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

And every effort of Christian thought, enterprise or activity which proposes less, which includes less in its fundamental ideas and working is defective, and comes with it the most incomplete, if not disastrous results.

The Christian, or the church, proposing a narrower foundation than the one proposed by Christ—a sympathy with the world-wide necessity and purpose of the gospel—can have but the feeblest, narrowest conception or enjoyment of the blessings of salvation.

I should as well expect to grow a strong, healthy, symmetrical tree where there was only sap and vigor enough to vitalize the branches on one side of the tree, as to see developed a healthy, symmetrical Christian character, where the sympathies of the heart did not rise and flow out toward the perishing in every quarter of the globe.

I should as soon expect to build a house safe and secure, with a stone foundation under one-half of it, and the other half left to rest on empty space, as to build a strong and secure church of believers without a decided interest in foreign missions.

And it may be said that no church ever succeeded, even approximately, in accomplishing the results in its local influence and power, which would be rightfully expected of it, which excluded a warm sympathy in the cause of foreign missions. And if you put it on the broader basis of denominational growth and success, and the vitalizing power exerted thereby on home evangelization, you will find that the real strength and aggressiveness of any denomination of Christians in the world may be as correctly indexed by its interest in foreign missions as by any other test. The family of God is one.

"He hath made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth." And what kind of a family would that be—where the members who were safely housed under the roof-tree, or within easy call, should forget and ignore some other members who had wandered to other shores, and who had come to be in want, or who were overtaken with disease or blindness, and were groping in pain and darkness? Would not the fact of their being far away over the mountains, over the sea, in foreign lands, with expensive journeys, dangers and hardships intervening, make them any the less solicitous for them? Would not their very distance and helplessness be an added claim upon the sympathies of those who remembered their loss and peril? Let it be known that some English or American explorers are lost and starving in the parched tropical deserts, or away amid the icebergs of the north, will their friends at home care less for them than if they were in an adjoining state? Will not the very fact of distance and difficulties enlist the stronger sympathies of friends, and if need be of capitalists and government itself to send help to restore and save them? And yet there are some who profess to be of the family of God, and who bless him that they are sheltered in his sanctuary and fed at his table, who can hear of the pitiless cold and hunger and darkness of heathen minds, unmoved—except as they are moved to speak depreciatingly of foreign missionary work or withhold their help when its appeals are presented to them.

How partial and imperfect was the work and power of the gospel with the early churches, and upon the characters and energies of the apostles themselves, until they grew out and away from the narrowness which restricted their labors to home effort, until they were led to see that home work was only a basis and starting up at for universal effort that contemplated nothing less than the reaching of every creature.

How little power was developed through the gospel and the men intrusted with it, until a missionary station was established at Antioch, that great center of heathenism, and there proved its divine right as a power to transform men from grossest superstitions and debauchery to living temples of the holy spirit!

And even here, in this great missionary field of 200,000 people, they were not to settle down as if all the great population of Antioch must be reached and converted before they tried to reach the other heathen population further on.

If ever the plea might hold good, "why send men and means to convert the heathen abroad while there are so many heathens at home?" Surely it must in Antioch. "What! with a population of hundreds of thousands, and work enough to employ fifty times as many men, and fifty times the means they could command, and yet send men into new regions and support them which to human wisdom seemed literally like robbing Peter to pay Paul?" And yet the work was scarcely begun in Antioch before the divine call came for some of them to go onward. And not only so, but their best men—the ones they could less afford to spare, were called to go into new fields. "And the holy ghost said: 'separate me Paul and Barnabas to this work!'" And what was the result? The very sending forth of men and means which human wisdom would have declared was foolish and damaging to spare from this needy field—proved as much a source of strength to Antioch as the labors which they concentrated in the city itself. The missionary spirit is an element without which no church can prosper in spiritual power at home. And here I wish to emphasize the importance of an interest in foreign missions, on the part of home missionary churches especially, as an essential element of their own growth and prosperity. I know the feeling which obtains in many of the feeble struggling home missionary churches, that they have burdens enough to carry,—so many calls in supporting their own work—building churches and parsonages, purchasing organs and hymn books and defraying the expenses of the Sunday-school, that it is unwise to give to foreign missions. "For the stronger, wealthier, self-supporting churches, why of course it is their duty to sustain this work, but for churches that need aid in their own work it is not a duty." And this plea is all the more dangerous, because on the surface it looks reasonable. But if we look more carefully we will see that it is in opposition, to the divine method.

There is no part of the strength and interest which a feeble church gives to the Lord's work in any direction which will do more to insure its own prosperity than the reasonable considerate part it gives to foreign missions.

I have had something to do with several home missionary churches in the last twenty years, and have seen the workings of the same principle in other fields, and I have observed that where it was most difficult to enlist the sympathies of a church in missions, it was most difficult to advance the higher interests, growth and power of the church in its own immediate field; and, on the other hand, where a church would cordially adopt the missionary spirit as an important element of its work and welfare—that exercised a most healthful, elevating influence in all other departments of its prosperity. And it is the more important that we should consider this principle at this time, because we of the northwest are emphatically on home missionary ground. If anywhere men might be tempted, and feeble churches might be tempted, to make home effort, and demand an excuse for leaving foreign missions in the background, it is here.

And I will not allow any one—even my beloved Dr. Atkinson, the prince of home missionary bishops—to surpass me in enthusiasm for home missionary aggressiveness in this grand ripening field of the northwest.

But for the very reason that we have so much to do at home, do I plead that we will not succeed in doing it unless we build strongly and securely into our home missionary work—a growing enthusiasm for foreign missions. And I say of any feeble home missionary church, if you want to make it feeble still, and insure for it a chronic invalidism, or the near approach of its funeral, take out of its or keep out of it, the warm vitalizing current of the divine principle, the root power of success "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

And if you want to undermine some of the stronger churches, if you want to foster that kind of silly egotism and spiritual pride which says: "I am increased in goods and have need of nothing;" if you want to leave an open way for dissensions, rivalries and all sorts of spiritual wickedness in the high places of the church, or if you want to inaugurate a process of decay and dry-rot, which will, in the end, as effectually destroy the true life of a church as the rankest heresies, then let the divine command, "Go in all the world," be cold and still, and substitute for it: "Go only into our own church and our own country, and preach the gospel only to ourselves."

But, if you want to put life into any feeble church, or increase the power of the stronger ones, and foster an element which sanctifies all it touches, fan the flames of a genuine missionary spirit, and the heat will consume the dross and its light, shining out into the world, will prove it to be a center and sun of power and righteousness.

I would never expect to see many genuine conversions where the missionary spirit was lacking.

The searching appeals of divine truth, fervid convictions, and the sweet invitations of gospel mercy, have their part in the work of converting men. But these alone are defective, and may even augment the difficulty of changing men's hearts by cultivating morbid habits of introspection. It is well enough for men to sing sometimes,

> "A charge to keep I have,
> A God to glorify,
> A never dying soul to save,
> And fit it for the sky."

But I would expect no palpable results of renewing grace from such sentiments unless the soul took in the higher inspiration of missionary fervor, and could sing with the spirit and the understanding.

> "Salvation, O, Salvation
> The joyful sound proclaim,
> Till earth's remotest nation
> Has learned Messiah's name."

And then if I wanted to comfort God's children in disappointments and trials, I should take a hint from Andrew Fuller, who says that at one time his church was peculiarly beset with trials and afflictions, and he found himself exerting his energies to comfort them—endeavoring to shape the divine promises to the need of the troubled hearts of his people—but with small success. A pall of gloom seemed to have settled down upon them. In these conditions there came to him with unwonted force the impression of the vast need of the millions in India—blinded by superstition and prejudice, and their need of the uplifting power of the cross of Christ. The fire burned within him—until dismissing ordinary subjects he told his people how he had come to feel for those bound as slaves in the fetters of superstition and darkness.

They too became interested. They organized plans for missionary work. They opened their hearts and purses, and talked, read and prayed with enthusiasm in a work which broadened their sympathies and lifted up their hearts, and lo, the power of a great comfort filled them and they forgot their troubles in the joy of ministering the comfort and peace of the gospel to others. But I wish now to look for a few moments in another direction and notice the certainty with which missionary work and the missionary spirit always insures the largest returns. "Give and it shall be given unto you, full measure shaken down—pressed together and running over shall it be returned to you."

Whence began those streams of benevolence which of late years have been pouring their benefactions into the treasuries of our asylums for the poor, the orphan, the deaf and dumb, the blind, of Christian colleges and seminaries, freedmen's aid and home missionary societies? They had their rise first and chiefly in the zeal which was awakened in foreign missionary work.

"There was not much Christian giving," says one missionary writer, "till the missionary work commenced." "The foreign missionary work took the lead in the great system of charities. There was not much done for the neglected at home till the Christian heart had been moved toward the more neglected and needy abroad."

And so it came to pass that almost every form of Christian benevolence was either developed out of the missionary spirit or received new momentum by its contact.

Home missions is pre-eminently the child of the foreign missionary spirit. We sometimes hear the fulsome criticism that churches would do well to relax their solicitude for the Kaffirs, Hottentots and Zulus in order more effectually to reach and civilize the ignorant pauper and criminal classes under the shadow of our church spires. But the history of our country for fifty years past verifies the assertion that if you want to find the churches and societies that are doing the most effective work for those classes at home you must look for those most deeply imbued with the foreign missionary spirit and doing most for that grand work.

Exceptions may be found here and there, but the rule will hold good.

And surely foreign missionary zeal has no reached that stage when it needs repressing—when we take into account the amount given to the work in the United States is estimated at less than 4 per cent. of the entire amount expended for religious purposes.

Again, if we were to inquire into the various causes which have given our country prestige and influence with other nations—creating a world-wide sympathy with republican institutions—we should find prominent among them the influence which American missionaries have exerted in foreign lands.

Not only have they been directly influential in some of the most important diplomatic services of great value to our government, but their moral influence in promoting a universal sympathy with our free institutions, has contributed as much, if not more, than any other single cause to that end.

During our civil war the missionary stations of the world were in quick and active sympathy with our cause. In our darkest days there came the news to one of our missionary stations in India that England had recognized the southern confederacy. Late in the evening the missionary heard a rap at his door and answering it, found a native pastor accompanied by his whole congregation, who had come to cheer him, in the unutterable depression which the news had brought to his heart. And what did that native pastor say for himself and his congregation, as they stood in the attitude of hope and with faith even stronger than his? He said, "we have been spending the evening in prayer for America, and when you receive word that the war is ended and slavery overthrown, let us know immediately so that we can have a jubilee of thanksgiving and praise to God."

Not "if the good news shall come," but "when it comes!"

The skeptic may cast out that prayer, and hundreds of like prayers from the list of influences that prevailed in heaven and earth for the triumph of our cause, but we will not.

And time would fail us to speak at length of how, during the war, the credit of the American Board of Foreign Missions stood firm, and its drafts were honored at sight by the great banking houses of Europe, and how the fact that our churches with the added burden of sanitary and Christian commissions never flagged in their support of missions, kept up the credit of that society, and thus indirectly sustained the credit of the government in the world's markets.

Time would fail us too, to more than hint at the contributions of foreign missionaries to the sciences of geography, language, mineralogy, geology and so on. The map and book makers say that the knowledge of the geography of the world has been obtained largely from the missionaries, and that the information obtained from them is found to be more complete and useful than from other sources.

No traveler has contributed more to geographical science than Dr. Livingstone, the missionary.

The colleges and libraries of the east contain thousands of specimens—minerals, rocks, birds, animals and insects, and other valuable contributions to science, gathered and sent by the missionaries from all parts of the world. Prof. Agassiz said: "Few are aware how much we owe the missionaries for their intelligent observation of facts and their collecting of specimens."

And not least is the great service which missionary work has rendered to the commerce of our country. Take the commerce of the Pacific ocean, for instance, and how vastly has it been benefited and its safety promoted by the labors of the missionaries. One writer says: "Formerly the terror of the Pacific ocean was the barbarism of the natives of the islands. When a ship was wrecked or in distress, the natives appropriated the cargo, and often murdered the crew. Now, wherever missions have been established, and trade, and exert their [illegible] some ships [illegible] that the [illegible] natives is [illegible] missions [illegible] it is safe to go for supplies when a ship is wrecked, the natives save life and property; and owners and navigators have [illegible] property saved to commerce by the work more than the entire cost of those islands."

What are the missionaries doing? Besides elevating savage and heathen brute conditions to manhood and womanhood, they are creating markets for the labor of our own country. One missionary in Africa says that the American [illegible] sold in one year at the missionary station returned more money to America than it cost to sustain the mission. And this is only one of a multitude of like examples where missionary labor is opening markets for all kinds of American manufactures, and in return for one fully-managed economized mission [illegible], contributes to give them schools and churches and knowledge of the Savior. The people thus [illegible] send back a hundred fold to purchase our wares and build up our industrial pursuits.

If there were no other considerations, it would pay the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, shippers, capitalists and railroad kings to support foreign missions on that ground alone.

In conclusion let me say that no effort ought to be considered necessary in urging the claims of foreign missions in this region, upon members of the churches of the northwest, where the land, the mountains, the valleys, the rivers this home, the grandest heritage of climate, has the happiness of the continent have come to our possession largely through the influence of missionary operations and the providence which made them such an important factor in securing them. It was in great measure through the steady purpose of the American board and other missionary societies to preach the gospel to every creature, which meant that it ought to be preached to the Indian tribes of this region, that the nature and value of this great slope was made known to the government and the people at large, and that it was redeemed from a wilder mere hunting ground, and saved from being an English dependency. Without claiming more than rightfully belongs to them, and giving all credit to brave pioneers who endured a long and perilous journey and hardships of pioneer life to make homes here, found a new state, and also to the brave men who defended and protected the homes of the people from the cruelties of the Indians—we can still say this, we owe large thanks to missionary men and societies. Some of these men have lived to exclaim, in view of the wonderful progress and advancement of this country, "What hath God wrought!" We may thank them that their labors for the Indians have not been in vain, though interrupted and thwarted in many ways. We may thank them that on many reservations, the gospel is proving for the Indians a civilizing uplifting power. We may thank them for a great modification of the difficulties which have arisen in the wars and complications of government dealing with them —especially in the fact that the tribes most effectively reached by missionary influence have in the main stood friendly to the government. And we may thank them that in the providential opening of this region to settlers and homes of Americans, they have rendered a service to us and to future generations which will be appreciated and honored more and more in the verdict of history.

And here in this thriving town and fruitful valley of Walla Walla—and to keep guard over the sleeping dust of an American missionary—Dr. Whitman, whose zeal first for Christ and second for his country moved him to make sacrifices to save the northwest to liberty and republican institutions—and who sealed his labors in the blood of martyrdom, and has gone to wear a martyr's crown—here, if anywhere on earth, ought the banner of foreign missions to be honored and in all our ages trumpet-tongued throughout all the borders of our northwest zion.

DOUBTINGS.

There is no death! we say,
Ah me! who holds the proof?
Amid the clashing war of creeds
The doubting mind must hold aloof.

The "everlasting books" have crumbled
By many dogmas of the east,
We tremble lest their ponderous weight
[illegible] all fall and crush this hope at least.

If human life has been evolved
From living germs within the sod,
From dust we came, to dust return
And [illegible] [illegible] of little wo[illegible]

There is no death! we say,
Then what is this so still and pale?
Speak! living dead ones if you can,
And from the mystery lift the [illegible]

We kneel before that lifeless form,
We kiss the pale cheek o'er and o'er,
But to the heart's most bitter call
The lips are sealed for evermore.

No hand has ever yet unlocked
The portals closed upon our dead,
No ear so fine to catch the sound,
Of voices far, or footsteps tread.

We speak of heaven—a place beyond,
All men point upward to the sky,
As though our lost have gone to dwell
In some imagined place on high.

But who can grasp, or who conceive
A something tangible to hold?
That shall confirm the thinking mind
Tho' other than a myth of old.

We reach with reverent hands to [illegible],
Nor would we seem at all profane,
But reason mocks the poet's dream
And stamps our fond delusions vain.

—Mrs. M. [illegible] Tobias.

"MOCKERY OF JUSTICE."

OLYMPIA, Aug. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The above heading, or caption, appeared in your issue of the 16th inst., over an article copied from the *Astorian*. That heading shows, to my mind, full of meaning the temper and indignation of the public. Who is to blame for this travesty [illegible] at a glance at the headlines says, "the jury." Here, then, it is case in point. Outrage! common sense and common sense of justice, band people together, and, without knowing all the facts and the law under which themselves to be administered upon. Men laboring under the convictions and beliefs produced by excitement and passion, say the "higher" law is enforced. "A life for a life," justice is satisfied, public indignation is allayed. Is the citizen who has participated in this act of judicial murder satisfied with the result? Certainly not. Has he remedied the evil? By no means. Who are the criminals in this whole transaction? First, the murderer; second, the jury, who by weakness or want of honesty have declared the criminal innocent; third, the people, who to avenge one crime have committed another—stained, so to say, by would murder the murderer. If the jury did not easily and corruptly have brought in a false verdict, should not be higher law be appealed to? [illegible] invokin the higher law as to the accused [illegible] the evil complained of? No. We must go to the bottom and eradicate the immoral sentiment that corrupt practice and the dishonest motives that seek to justify wrong. As long as there are dishonest lawyers who will be employed for those professing the law must lose, the war to advocate the course that will lead to a prompt, impartial and just administration of the law. To do this they must begin at home; they must clean out their own ranks and demand a higher standard for the profession. They must take steps promptly to punish and put under the corruption within their own ranks. They will require a higher standard of morals, of intelligence and training. Law colleges, too, must reform. They must look for better results than the university does. [illegible] to the sheepskins they distribute. The affair thrown up by [illegible] [illegible] in Harrisburg [illegible] one of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per cent without [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] significance. It applies to all our law colleges. I am safe in saying, and I purposely make the moderate average, that Paris has 1200 educated lawyers and London 1500. When I say "educated lawyer" I mean all those known as solicitors, attorneys, advocates, barristers, &c. Go to New York and we find a total of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. How many "educated lawyers" does this [illegible] [illegible]? Here, then, may be [illegible] cause of the "Mockery of Justice." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the article with the heading referred to, and another cause. "The [illegible]," [illegible] [illegible] but perhaps well [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with legal doubt. The jury has [illegible] distance between the [illegible] and the [illegible] in this regard. The judge—the trained expert—should explain it if possible; the [illegible] legal doubt. The judge should [illegible] [illegible] explain and give to the jury the [illegible] of the testimony. The judge should have power to [illegible] the jury on the evidence. Why should a verdict [illegible] palpably wrong be allowed to stand in favor of the criminal, when a verdict equally wrong against the criminal would be set aside? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should a corrupt jury be allowed to permit the guilty to escape [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the judge should [illegible] [illegible] comment on the evidence, and [illegible] [illegible] to the jury. He should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sufficient, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] doubt and finally [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] verdicts. He should [illegible] [illegible] power over the verdict of the jury as well as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] case of the criminal as well as the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] granted. If the verdict of the jury [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and a new trial granted. Otherwise, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the law? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acquitted Dukes and Hoyt, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] power to counteract the schemes of crime. This will be one step in the right direction.

OLYMPIC.

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION.

Mr. Beecher has spoken—spoken magnificently. His eloquent and forcible words will not soon be forgotten. It is well these are now in print, where they may be handled and turned over in the light of sober, quiet reason, away from the dazzle and magnetism of the speaker's attractive presence. The lecturer knows the popular chord, and does not fail to touch it. It would be unreasonable in such circumstances to hold him accountable for absolute accuracy of statement, especially in extempore address. He speaks to and for the multitude. He does not fail to emphasize his faith in divine teaching and his trust for a blessed future. On the whole, there is little for a devout believer to condemn in these lectures, and nothing so far as conclusions are concerned. But just how some of these conclusions can logically follow some of the lecturer's premises, needs explanation. His running comment upon evolution is a fair exposition of the outlines of this theory, and his statement that it is only a theory is a bold admission, which not many evolutionists are willing to make. We regret as much cannot be said for the lecturer's comments upon the established beliefs of that ogienne. His unqualified and wholesale slaughter was quite unnecessary, in bad taste, and beneath the dignity of the subject. As an example we cite the following words on the doctrine of the origin of man:

"Men say the original doctrine contained in the book of Genesis upon the origin of man is that God made him. It is stated that God created man and woman out of the dust of the earth. Now the origin of that is very simple. You see children after a rain go out into the street, and they take the mud and they make animals—elephants and horses, and men; and they make armies, and all these kinds of things; and the uneducated mind could easily believe that God made man in the same way," etc.

In the light of scripture let us analyze this statement. The first bible statement is that man was made; the second is that he was made by God; and the third is that he was made out of the dust of earth. The question is not with theology, but what the bible teaches. If it does not teach what it plainly seems to teach what then? As the speaker has introduced dirty-fingered children upon the scene we beg to continue them in the service; and as his explanation is a simple supposition we suppose another case. Now suppose a few centuries after these first, mud elephants and horses and man had caused the introduction into the Hebrew "history" of this fable of the first man, some other little street Arab had asked the meaning of this history of Genesis? The lecturer would reply something as follows: Oh, it does not mean anything. God did not make man out of the earth. Some uneducated people long centuries ago saw some little children like you playing in the mud after a rain—making elephants and horses and men—and they at once conceived the idea that God made the first man in that way, and so they told Moses and he put it in their nation's history." This they would understand. But suppose one of these little Arabs should insist on asking: "How do you know that is the way it got in there?" What then? It is quite cautious of the speaker to say the "uneducated mind could easily believe" such a thing; but this is not enough. Did the uneducated mind believe such a theory, and is this the manner in which the history of the first man got into the record? It is not enough to say it could have occurred in this way. It could have occurred in any one of a thousand ways, but how did it occur? Here an explanation begs the whole question. Besides, such an explanation applies equally well to any and every scripture statement. Another little boy fishing in a brook and observing the minnow swallow the cricket may account for the other "uneducated belief concerning Jonah and the whale," and so on through the whole range of bible teaching.

Just such reasonless wholesale slaughter of bible statement as this fills the pages of skeptical writers the world over. The bible statement concerning the creation of the first man is not a vision of the sleepy; it stands in black and white in the record; it must be accounted for. Here is not a question between something and nothing, but between two somethings. Once accept the lecturer's explanation, and so far as the bible is concerned, the race is in the precise condition touching this subject it would have been had not this subject been mentioned at all; for if it is only a fable then it is nothing, and the record of our race beginning is a blank, only that we have what the ignorant in past ages have thought about it. A sufficient reply to all this is that it is wholly without proof on the one hand, while on the other hand such a supposition is as inconsistent with legitimate race-history, about which the speaker talks, as it is with an inspired revelation.

The treatment of the doctrine of the fall of man and consequent curse is quite as flippant and unsatisfactory. It abounds in the same generalities, suppositions and innuendoes. As an example take the following:

> But what does theology represent God as doing under the same circumstances? (Children stealing cookies.) Did he kill them? No. He did not spank them, even. What did he do? He might have slain them on the spot; but he did more than that. He cursed, through them, the whole human family. What more does theology say he did? He changed the whole order of nature on that account. The woman should bring forth children in pain and sorrow; and the man was cursed to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, which I say was one of the best things which ever happened to him, etc. * * Would it be right to punish the posterity of a man for the sins they did not commit? Oh, was there ever such a mess as theology has given as a pottage to man!"

Why belabor theology? Why not substitute scripture for theology? Plainly because the speaker does not admit the bible teaches such doctrine, but that these have been saddled upon the world by false teachers. Very well, we are again on bed-rock. If this is not it, what does the record teach? If it is not scripture, but a theological "mess" that "one man sinned, and as a consequence "death came into the world," and "so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned," and in "Adam all die," and "cursed was the ground for his sake," and that the innocent have suffered with the guilty, then what are we to understand by all this? Is it all, as the lecturer says of the law, "a fable." And are we to see, with one stroke of the sword, the whole bible record of sin's introduction into the world demolished, and all the great theological heads of the past who have defended this view, set asunder! Then, in our dismay, we shall at least be allowed innocently to ask, are we to know that this last "mess" of theology is better than the first? Here is a foundation question. It may be a fable that Adam fell, but it is not a fable that Adam's posterity are morally down; and it is not enough that Mr. Beecher on the one side joins hands with Mr. Ingersoll on the other to tell the whole world the bible gives us no certain light on this first of all moral problems. It is enough for all such reasoning to reply, we demand the proof: and until this is given the presumptive statements that the bible record touching these things is a fable is of no more authority in the hands of one man than another. Just such argument can be heard in any quarter, and it suits one phase of the subject quite as well as another.

It may not be pleasant to contemplate the suffering of the innocent, for the sins of the guilty, but such had always been nature's demands, and this is not peculiar to theology. The man who became intoxicated and left the railroad switch open violated law, and the score or more who perished or were wounded in the wreck of the de-railed train were innocent sufferers. This is nature's course everywhere; and, surely, in turning away from theology because of this apparently harsh phase does not afford great relief. Even the Atonement, as a doctrine of scripture, and in which the speaker in the course of this very lecture declared his faith for eternity, is founded on this theory—the innocent suffers for the guilty. And if this is not the teaching of scripture, then are there greater fields of fable within the lids of the bible than have yet been hinted, and we judge a far greater revolution of theology is near at hand than even Mr. Beecher himself is prepared for.

We love the lecturer with a true, unselfish, warm-hearted affection, and fully recognize his great service for the church in his own pulpit, and, if possible, his far greater service for our beloved land in the days which tried men's souls, and most heartily could we wish he had not allowed such broad and unqualified statements to mar and, as we think, damage his otherwise most noble productions. Nor can we yet see that an apology that no attempt was made to give reasons for beliefs is sufficient. It is scarcely just, and certainly not generous, to indiscriminately mix up all systems of theology and slaughter their advocates—many of whom were quite as honest and far more capable than we—by the use of generalities. Anybody can tell us they don't or they do believe this or that about the bible and theology, but we beg to be excused if we insist that no man's belief is sufficient until he can give some adequate reason therefor. When we are told how we know such and such things in the bible are fables, then we shall be ready further to examine the force of these statements; but until then we prefer to remain near the shore-line of the best system of theology we are able to find among the rubbish of the terrible "mess," and trust that if mistaken, neither our own nor those of the lecturer will, at the last, close the door against either of us, nor against any one of the great audience who was so fortunate as to hear him speak in Portland.

J. H. ACTON.

A Co-Laborer with Beecher.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A gentleman was reproached by a prudish Christian dame for claiming to be a descendant of a celebrity of the middle ages. "The claim is preposterous," she said, "the prince of C— was never married." He was "stumped" for a moment, but recovering his wit, asked: "You are descended from the posterity of Adam and Eve, are you not?" "Certainly," she replied, without the least hesitation. "Tell me, then, who was Cain's wife." The lady retired, muttering that the spread of infidelity was threatening the country with ruin.

The Chicago *Tribune* chats in this handsome style: A fashionable girl said to the reporter: "You can say, if you want to, and if you promise faithfully not to give even an idea of my name, that it is dangerous to let any one squeeze your hand too often or too hard, as it enlarges the knuckles more than you would imagine. Just look at my right hand. Now at this pretty left one."

The reporter was convinced.

"My hands were covered with little dry scabs. They have disappeared and I'm better than I have been for 20 years, from using Dr. Benson's Skin Cure." A. M. Noble, Selma, N. C., July 2, '82.

Is it possible that the curiosity to see Robert Lincoln was prompted by the natural desire to judge whether he looked like the right sort of a man to make a president out of?

When Andrew Johnson went "swinging around the circle" six-teen years ago, Johnson, though president, was not the most important man in the party.

At the dawn of womanhood, or in the change of life *Samaritan Nervine* is the ladies' friend.

"OUIDA" ON AMERICAN [illegible]

She Appears to Think [illegible]

The celebrated English [illegible] written the following letter [illegible] "I have only now seen your [illegible] vexed question in the Times [illegible] I have not been consulted by [illegible] deavoring to obtain [illegible] States, and as I am not in [illegible] what shape the intended [illegible] but I beg to express [illegible] ment with your opinion [illegible] which are taken without [illegible] rence on both sides of the [illegible] any practical results. As [illegible] times more useful than a [illegible] here state exactly what I lose [illegible] of any copyright law between [illegible] From the time that my second [illegible] Lippincott's firm, of Philadelphia [illegible] £300 (sterling) for the advance [illegible] romance, and the head of [illegible] said that were there a [illegible] could give me as many [illegible] gave under present circumstances [illegible] pounds. When a few years [illegible] of the trade was broken up by [illegible] published by Munro & Co., of [illegible] works reprinting, Lippincott [illegible] time to pay £300 for each [illegible] can scarcely afford one-fourth [illegible] co's cheap reprints make the [illegible] by me) comparatively worthless [illegible] however, are themselves [illegible] altogether the perfectly [illegible] may be argued from the [illegible] sent me some 'conscience [illegible]' ('The Village Commune'), and [illegible] purchase some future advance [illegible] I did not accept out of a [illegible] association with Lippincott. [illegible]

Oconomowoc, Pa.—Rev. J. B. [illegible] paralyzed in my right side. [illegible] Iron Bitters enabled me to [illegible]

Established

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LOWEST P[illegible]

Factory at [illegible]

Warerooms, No. [illegible]

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G. SH[illegible]

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[illegible] city and country [illegible] Johnson of the Daily Union. The party left on a special train, each carrying with them a magnificent sample of grain, and all highly pleased with their visit.

For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Trial Bottle [illegible]

The American consul at Carthagena says the locusts have destroyed the crops throughout Columbia during the past season.

[illegible] with wonderful success in all cases of skin disease. Try it.

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[illegible] in our paper. [illegible] [illegible] there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1883.

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION

Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A GREAT ADDRESS, LOGICAL AND ELOQUENT.

[REPORTED BY OUR OWN STENOGRAPHERS.]

The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn lectured in Portland for the first time Tuesday night at the New Market theater. The auditorium was crowded to the footlights and there was a crowd of about one hundred on the stage. Mr. Beecher was accompanied to the stage by Mayor J. A. Chapman, who introduced him.

Mr. Beecher advanced to the footlights and, speaking without notes, said:

I am to speak to-night on the subject of evolution and revolution. The term "revolution" strikes the ear as something destructive, and it always is but it is simply that destructiveness which preceded construction. Whenever there has been a change in philosophy something had to give way, as in the vegetable kingdom the old bark must give way if there is to be any new bark. For every increase of character is a constructive increase preceded by the destructive unfolding and dropping away of the old bark. All great [illegible] are more or less of [illegible]. There was a destructive revolution with the English [illegible] in early days, but revolution did not destroy government; it changed relationships, that [illegible] might become more effectual and more [illegible], and more capable of accomplishing the [illegible] for which all government is established. So, in the recent great conflict there was a revolution, but the country was not destroyed, but [illegible] law was not upset, it was [illegible] institutions, the whole well-[illegible] society was saved by revolution. There [illegible] great revolution at the period of the Renaissance in art, and philosophy, and in religion; [illegible] was a starting point of growth and developed [illegible] world moments of prosperity which never [illegible]. And in every great change that takes [illegible] thought, every advance of truth, the [illegible] threw itself back on the relative darkness [illegible] is superseded; and things true in every [illegible]. In morality, a straighter justice is ex[illegible] great many methods of crooked justice. A higher tone in society obliges lower [illegible] to give way. A more spiritual religion [illegible] less spiritual religion. Now the time [illegible] when one of the great revolutions of [illegible] is taking place. The foundation is laid and [illegible] are just as sure as the shining of the sun. There was a revolution, you will remember, when Galileo and Copernicus introduced [illegible] views of astronomy. Man thought, [illegible] and the then learned men and devout [illegible] loving morals and society—thought it was [illegible]. If the sun stood still and this earth was traveling around it what was to become of the old testament? What was religion going to do? They both [illegible] very well ever since.

Then came the great revolution in the matter of geology. We had always supposed that one day the [illegible] to manufacture a world, and he began [illegible] one day and set it down; and then he [illegible] of the next day and did so much more [illegible] in six days he built up this wonderful good [illegible] with all its animals and insects, its [illegible] and its light, and its plants and the whole thing [illegible]; and then he rubbed some dirt together [illegible] and a great many men have been dirty ever since. [Laughter.] Now comes geology and to the [illegible] of men who believe that God did write [illegible] tables of stone on the Mount, it finds that he [illegible] writing on tables outside of Mount [illegible] all over the world. And when the strata of [illegible] began to be examined, men found the [illegible] life and the succession of life and [illegible] which upset the old six days' notion [illegible] old six thousand chronological notion of the [illegible]. And men whispered at first, "This world [illegible] 20,000 years old;" and then the next [illegible] say, "Yes, 20,000," and then [illegible] along that said "a hundred thousand"; [illegible] they do not hesitate to say "millions of [illegible] has occupied in its creation." And [illegible] literal six days of the creation have gone [illegible] anybody that undertakes to defend them [illegible]. [Applause.] That seemed at first [illegible] by [illegible] strain on words—by construction. That good construction, you know. Why [illegible] can prove at once a whole [illegible] of justice, upset constitutions by construction; and there is a vast amount of [illegible] sacred scriptures by construction. [illegible] no question but that this is as plain as [illegible] God made the world in one, two [illegible] five, six days, and then he rested as if [illegible] like any other workman and, if anything [illegible]. And this is the meaning that was intended [illegible] that it was a literal six days of [illegible] hours—the morning and the evening, [illegible] attested by the monumental institution [illegible] through the nations for thousands [illegible] the Sabbath of the Jews, the Sunday of the [illegible]. If there was anything that was simple [illegible] it was that statement. But they did not [illegible] it was a mistake, because that would [illegible] doctrine of inspiration, and that would af[illegible] sacred scriptures, and they flinched, [illegible] of saying this at any rate is a mistake, [illegible] it means period; and periods may [illegible] longer or shorter—may have [illegible] a thousand or ten thousand years—but [illegible] periods instead of days. And so they set it up [illegible] to walk up and down like a well [illegible] theory.

Now comes the most disturbing of revi[illegible] the doctrine of evolution. And [illegible] in short, is that doctrine of evolution? It is the discovery of the divine method in the creation of the world and all its contents. It is that instantaneous [illegible] which has been the theory of men hitherto, that the [illegible] of creation by instantaneous command [illegible] is false, and contradicted by the whole [illegible] of nature, and that by gradual unfolding [illegible] from the lowest beginnings—through regular periods in regular succession [illegible] the less, [illegible] the coarser, [illegible] that this is [illegible] of this world. At first there did not [illegible] danger in this to older theories; but [illegible] right and [illegible] when you come to [illegible] I shall have occasion to show this [illegible]. I do not intend to-night, certainly to defend the doctrine of evolution, or to eliminate it [illegible]. That would tell me. My purpose is to show that Christianity is not going to be injured in any [illegible] by the expounders of this doctrine of evolution; [illegible] to have firmer foundations [illegible] and that when men come to thoroughly [illegible] and appreciate it Christianity will be a [illegible] stronger than it is to-day. Take then [illegible] of the present theory of evolution. [illegible] what the gases [illegible] space; what the nebulae [illegible] formed matter. Gradually condensed, no matter how or by what forces. [illegible] regular orbit, and commences at cir[illegible]. It is a planet; little by little it passes through various changes of heat and cold, and by chemical changes it gradually becomes a [illegible] globe, and then again [illegible] vast changes of cold and of [illegible] and is ground and moulded after [illegible] are deposited. Afterward it is enriched by vegetable matter, which is not there [illegible] it is ground down and in condition for ripe [illegible] organic life. As in the vegetable kingdom so afterward in the animal kingdom. The first forms of vegetable life are not trees, shrubs, [illegible] grasses, simply cells. Time would not [illegible] to even mention the theoretic development of the process by which the earlier [illegible] of vegetable life were developed, through long and innumerable periods, according [illegible] we have the world as it is. There were never any trees in creation in the beginning; there were never any [illegible] and grasses; there were simply the infinitely removed great grandfathers of [illegible] and seed, that unfolded [illegible] they were ripe for the vegetable kingdom. And the same is so in the animal kingdom. The earliest animals were merely egg cells, [illegible] and then slowly changed their forms, growing more and more complex; first the cell, next the [illegible], then the fish forms, then the bird [illegible], the quadrupedal kingdom, and after the [illegible], the higher developments—bipeds, monkeys, [illegible]. Do you recognize your ancestry? [illegible] is the theory of the present time, accepted by [illegible] authority in the scientific world up [illegible] in one shape or another involving [illegible] fundamental idea of evolution, the [illegible] without a single exception of any [illegible] authority holds to evolution. [illegible] for a purpose, [illegible] that evolution was a flashing [illegible] like a comet on the scientific [illegible] itself [illegible], and was receding [illegible] belief, and that there would be soon [illegible] of it. Now, I aver as a man of truth [illegible] that there is no sign of declining faith [illegible] was I as to this. There are [illegible] of opinion as to what were the [illegible] how this or that took place; [illegible] method of creation was in long [illegible] from lower to higher from the [illegible] there is no more doubt than [illegible] the Copernican system now of the astronomical [illegible] that have been made.

[illegible] would be spiritual and immovable in [illegible] no man should bewitch you with [illegible] if it [illegible] it not for something—if it [illegible] notions in philosophy and [illegible]. In the first place it seems to disturb the [illegible] authority, of the old Testament [illegible] and men that are comprehended in [illegible] untenable theory of inspiration [illegible] that the word of God was dictated to some [illegible] short-hand writers—that he said one [illegible] "I have something to tell you," [illegible] and wrote it out, or they wrote it out [illegible] dictation—in other words, the theory of [illegible] verbal inspiration of scripture—it run over [illegible]. There is nothing [illegible]. That old doctrine is [illegible] the devil's highway to infidelity, and the man [illegible] has not got over that delusion of [illegible]. I do not use any tender words on that [illegible]. I am not speaking in the interest of infidelity or [illegible] license. I [illegible] speaking as a Christian man, [illegible] a Christian minister; as a man imbued with Christian religion in the very core and center of [illegible]. I am speaking as a Christian believer [illegible] lover of the Lord Jesus Christ as my lord and [illegible] hope for eternity and glory, and I am [illegible] from the heart of the Christ [illegible] the cross, and for [illegible] of those great things for which he came [illegible] and for which he died, and has gone up [illegible] for us. But deny that old doctrine [illegible] and I would question a man's license to [illegible] if I found that he held it by so much as a [illegible].

[illegible] there is another and still more vehement [illegible], that the current of opinion is [illegible] that man is no [illegible] in any other respect. Man was [illegible] of everything else has been, and [illegible] of succession and ascended from [illegible] animals, and came up not by any abrupt, arbitrary and instantaneous decrees of God but by the way of long unfolding from the inferior animal kingdom. I believe it, but it is not the universal scientific belief. It is not yet proved. It is only presumptively proved. But then, in the first place, every man would feel there is a presumption in this direction. If it can be shown that every thing else in creation up to that has followed the ordinance of God in evolution, why not man? Is he an exception? And does not even probandi rest on those who deny the assertion—in other words, that they must go on and show why he steps out of the march of creation and stands by himself. But let me be fair with you, and perfectly understand this matter. There are three classes of men with regard to evolution. One is the atheist outright—men represented by Haeckel. Haeckel is a German scientist, and exceedingly learned, but not safe in his generalization. Thus, he says, it is not philosophical to ask me for any cause to account for phenomena that are sufficiently accounted for by other considerations, and if you can account for the rise of this world by one natural law, it is not proper to call in the existence of a God outside of that which nature is able to do for itself. He is a very able man and Germany largely follows him. There is the scientific side in Germany and the church side. Of course Virchow lately, who had before that been a vehement evolutionist, took sides against Haeckel. There was a great controversy, very many of the church party taking sides with Virchow. But do not allow this to affect me one way or the other. We are bound to know what the truth is, and every man cheats himself who hides himself from seeing the truth. I am not an atheist; I will tell you the reason later.

Haeckel and all his followers in France and England are atheistic. They say there is no need of the existence of God. These are divided into atheistic and pantheistic, but you are not interested in these subdivisions and I will not follow out their differences.

Then come agnostics—Mr. Huxley, Tyndall and Charles Darwin, though he stands apart and by himself. They say we do not deny the existence of an intelligent God, neither, on the other hand, can it be proved. Science has no measure nor method by which that can be demonstrated and therefore, while we have no objection—and many of them say we rather wish that it could be proved—we do not know. Now, agnostic is a Greek word precisely parallel to our old-fashioned expression of "know nothing," and these men are knownothings on the subject of immortality and of an intelligent God.

Then, thirdly, are the christian evolutionists. They are represented by some of the ablest men anywhere. By Professor Dana of Yale college, who is a Congregational church member; by Professor Gray of Harvard, a communicant of the Episcopal church; by LeConte of Philadelphia, by Winchester, and other men in England, by the duke of Argyle, and by Roman Catholic christian gentlemen. The Christian evolutionists, although they may not be so eminent to-day, constitute the majority of scientific men who hold to the doctrine of evolution. But as it respects all up to the form of man they all stand together, and all are willing to admit that it looks as though it might be, yet it cannot be proved that man is an unfolded animal, carried up by the law of creation to a higher and higher form. But it looks that way. So I am bound to say, honestly, that evolution has not been proven in the same sense that some other things have, but the probabilities are such that I for one have accepted it, and I believe that man has unfolded from the animal kingdom. I believe that in a score or two of years there will be little difficulty in accepting evolution right through. I know there is some popular feeling among men, and it is received with some revulsion. Men say they do not relish the idea of being derived from a monkey. Well, I would just as lief have come down from a monkey as from anything else—if I have come far enough. [Laughter.] One thing I know perfectly well; I am a great deal more anxious and particular about where I am going to, than where I came from. One thing I know perfectly well, that whatever my start was I have outgrown my ancestors. I am not a monkey (laughter), that I set down. But there are some conservative men who say they "won't budge," that they are not going to leave. Well, if a man prefers to stand still—and still be a monkey (great laughter), who would dispute his liberty? Still gentlemen must be courteous. There is a good deal of family feeling (laughter) on this subject.

But to come to the sober view of it. This is not an unsupported theory. It has been ascertained in the vegetable kingdom as well as in the animal, that lower things have been developed into higher, and tracing them back from step to step we come to the point where they were united—often far back. Take, for instance, the pine and the palm. You would say that they were not relations, and never had come up from the same starting point. In going back in their development you can find no great resemblance until you get back to the mosses. There you find evidences that the starting point was the same. From the point upward there has been this great development which eventuates in the extreme difference that exists in the pine and palm. And the same is true of the animal kingdom. At some very remote period there was an animal which combined in it the tendencies to develop the fur, bone and muscle of the monkey as well as the man form in its earliest state. In one line it continued its development to the monkey, while on the other it developed not only bone and muscle but nerve and brain. We started far back, and we came down on our road and they came down on their road, and if you feel any scruples you can rest; you are not the descendants of monkeys. This has been a very brief outline of the present theory of evolution, for as yet it is an hypothesis.

Now men say, in the first place, if this theory of evolution is true; if you can prove that the laws of nature in and by themselves have been competent to unfold the physical creation and develop the seas, and man from his lowest state up to his present what need is there of God? And as you cannot see him, and as you do not hear him, and as philosophy does not demand it, on what ground have you the right to frame the existence of an intelligent and powerful spirit outside the phenomena of nature? Well, upon this subject my own mind has had its cloudy days; its days of uncertainty. But I have come to as firm and as settled a conviction of the reality of the existence of a supreme mind as I have of my own existence.

I admit you cannot demonstrate it in such a manner as you can other physical facts. It has been the testimony of sacred scripture from beginning to end. No man by searching can find out the Almighty. No man can see Him and live. No man hath seen Him, saith the new testament. By our reason, and still less by our senses, can we come into communication with the almighty, whose nature transcends our own so as to be past all comparison. His being is so infinitely superior to mankind that we cannot detect Him. Is He undetectable therefore? None of the opaque senses can detect him—the eye, the tongue, the ear, the hand. He is higher than all that. Were one born blind, deaf and dumb, and without tactile senses, do you suppose they could ever find out what we esteem most highly in human character? It requires another sense to detect character and moral energy. I can teach a horse a good deal and he understands a good deal about me—sometimes I think more than I do about him. I can teach my dog a great deal—to come and go, lie down, raise up, bark or carry, but I should like to see you explain to him the difference between the state and national governments. He has a good deal of power to understand up to a certain point. Qualitative and quantitative analysis chemistry and metaphysics are higher than the organs of his brain can reach. He knows a beefsteak or a bone as well as you or I, but there he stops. And when we come to the comparative position of man and the almighty, we find we are as much below God as the dog is below us. The kingdom and the glory of the divine nature is so much higher than our senses that no man can analyze God and detect him and prove him as we would prove matter, or any fact in regard to matter. He is known by what I call moral intuition, and this leads me to some phenomena familiar to you all. Who has not noticed that there are conditions of a man's brain which gives him a power of insight, knowledge and analysis to an extent beyond the ordinary and the average. Here is a man full of the troubles of business, his head is muddled, he don't know what to think and after a restless night he carries around all day the same bustle and trouble; but by felicitous diet, and not too much of it, and rest, these conjunctions which mean perfect health, he rises some morning and it is bright, as day, all this confusion disappears, his business takes shape and he does more in one day than he has been able to do in four months. There are points in which the mind of man sees at a glance what at other times he cannot reach by any steps of climbing to it. That condition is to be recognized. Some men can perceive and know what other men cannot perceive or know. Here is a man who hears music and to him it is a hollow, laborious and miscellaneous sound. He can see no music in it. But take Mr. Theodore Thomas with a hundred and sixty instruments before him, in all the blare of the performance, and he will detect a half note below tone in the remotest instrument, and he will detect not only the instrument but the person who is playing it. I could not do it. You could not do it. Not one in a thousand who can do it, but he does. He has the organization of brain that enables him to catch things far above the average power to catch. Two men go across the country—one the contractor and the other myself. I sit and look out—or I should if I had not been for the smoke which veiled everything. I say, "How beautiful are these mountains, and these streams and farms, and this variety. Why, here are all the things I have been trying to raise in my garden at home—stately trees are here towering two or three hundred feet in the air. How beautiful and how grand are those mighty trees!" That is the way I see them. The contractor comes behind me and says: "I think that will cut about so many cords to the acre. Yes, that is good timber. I think I would like to run out these logs myself. I think I could make money on it." One looks out of the bottom of his brain at them and the other looks with the top of his brain. Here comes an artist and gazes upon that piece of painting. He is enraptured. "How delicate, how exquisite, is that coloring," he exclaims. Along comes an honest farmer, and looking, says: "Where? I don't see no color. Why there is a picture at home has got red and yellow in it ten times as strong as that." No. He can not see that wonderful grey tint—that beautiful color. His brain is too coarse. The artist's brain is fine enough to distinguish it. But, remember, want is not love of color, but great lack of sensibility in it. You take those persons who are fond of red and yellow, and gay and brilliant colors; you will find that this is because their color sense is so stupid and dormant that you have to stimulate it to get it up at all. Some men can say what a man can do with his hand or with his tongue, but there are others who can discern what they are in quality, in honor, in purity, in truth, in justice. Then here are others who discern what they are in genius, coming into the presence of those who recognize and understand them. Others do not discern them, and will say to them that they are all moonshine. Now the scripture takes that ground. We are to discern the presence of God by being in that exalted state in which he himself lives, and we are to have something of the same nature in us that discerns that quality in God, and then the vision is a revelation, and men are as certain of the presence of God as they are of their own presence. I do not look into the almanac to know whether it is June, July or not. The redeeming breath of the summer is the evidence to me that it is summer, and I need no calculation. Fragrance is the evidence of a garden to me; vocalization of persons unseen, the evidence of their presence. There is a quality of love, of sympathy, of hope and faith, a longing in the soul hungering and thirsting for righteousness or manliness—there is such a state in the mind of multitudes of persons that when it is opened up to them they do discern these same qualities in the eternal God. And they know he is present, and they have evidence compared with which scientific evidence is as base metal compared to pure gold.

But you say that this is evidence that may be very satisfactory to the man who tells it, but is no evidence to the man he tells it to. It is the same evidence and stands on the same ground with nineteen-twentieths of all your knowledge. Did you ever make a calculation of an eclipse? No. You believe in them, don't you? Did you ever follow the circuit, weigh planets, or distance? No. You believe those who have? Did you ever circumnavigate the globe, fathom the depths of seas, or describe the curves of mountains? No. But when persons have done so you take their report for granted. We follow the experts in all these things, and yet each has only one line, and in all other things borrows from others. That is the law of life, the law upon which we follow all projects. It is the same in religion as in other things. Men whose lives show their character, men who are honest and straight and truth-loving, and just and pure, and the records of whose lives are the authentication of their testimony, when they turn round and say by that which God has given them: "I see him and know his presence and know that he lives." You ought to take their testimony just as you take the testimony of nineteen-twentieths of your knowledge on everything else.

So then the doctrine of evolution does not upset any evidence of the existence of God, but contrariwise advocates it. Men say it disturbs the design. We have always thought that God adapted everything relatively. He made the hare to run and the hound to run after it, and the hare to get away if it could. We see what a beautiful design it is that the hare was made so speedy. What about the hound that is made so speedy? It is but the design or order of nature that things live and perish according to their adaptation to circumstances. If one class of animals are growing here and in time the climate changes so that these animals might perish as they are, there will grow up some fur-bearing animals that will be able to adapt themselves to their circumstances. That destroys the old-fashioned notion of design. The divine design does not stand in that. It stands farther back. Who gave to nature this power of unfolding? Where did nature itself come from—the comprehensive design included in its innumerable details? Take a gun stock, if you please. A man takes his tools and sits down and works out the curves, smooths it down, sandpapers it and finally turns out a beautiful gun stock. Everybody says he is an ingenious fellow. Another man says, I will make a machine that will turn out one every ten minutes. Is not the man who can make a machine that will turn out a gun stock every five minutes, greater than the man who can make one gun stock and take ten days or two weeks to do it? God made nature, and made it with the competency to unfold itself and develop all these elements of which we have been speaking. The design goes farther back. The design shows that in his infinite wisdom and creative power he took in the whole sum and substance in the beginning, and it has held on its way unfolding itself and developing in the higher forms, and going on with the endless progression, which is a more transcendent notion of the creative skill and wisdom than the old-fashioned notion was.

"Well," men say, "this doctrine of evolution has certainly upset the Bible." It certainly has not! It may have upset a great many theories about it. All the better for that. "Why," men say, "the scripture account is that man was created—Adam and Eve, in the garden of Eden—and that it was a creation of six days, and in that time everything was made, and now you see that evolution destroys that or declares it to be mythical." I do. "Well, where is your inspiration gone?" In a very different direction. I have already given my views of this narrow, indefensible theory of verbal inspiration; namely, that their substance was directly communicated by the lips of God. Did you ever study the structure of the bible? Did you ever take notice that it never was written at one age, but in a cycle of ages, in different countries and different languages? Did you ever notice that the old testament was nothing but an encyclopedia of the whole Israelite people? That the science of letters was utterly unknown? That all the land laws, the division of property, all the medical knowledge and everything was all put together into the first book of Moses? It is the sum total of the jurisprudence of that people and at later dates it is an evolution of their worshipful feeling. The law of evolution is as strongly indicated in the bible as it ever was in nature. At every successive stage higher and higher evolution of the word of God. What then is your theory? My theory is that there is no such thing as the inspiration of a book, nor simply the mere inspiration of a man. Inspiration is the output of God's mind upon the human family—the inspiration of the human race. A man's physical nature is fed from his surroundings and from his fellow men. What is there that shall stimulate his religious or spiritual nature? That feeds from above the pouring out of the divine influence is perpetually enriching the upper brain. Man has risen far above the animal, that hovers all in the darkness and the bible is the record of successive stages of the human race under this developing inspiration of God.

This is the experience of the human soul; it is the divine influence of the divine part of man. This is evolution. Thus we come at last to the fullness of time, when the human race was ripe for a certain desire for Christ; when they could reach out and feel the necessity and desire to say, "Our Father," and to think they heard the tones of love. That love was the central element of the universe, and the father the type of the coming of the kingdom and the brotherhood of man. The bible has been, from the beginning, a record of the history of the stages of the human soul. If it were a doctrine of inspiration I could cut it out by the roots but it is not. It is a history of nations. Men say the original doctrine, contained in the book of Genesis upon the origin of man is that God made him. It is stated that God created man and woman out of the dust of the earth. Now, the origin of that is very simple. You see children after a rain go out into the street, and they take the mud and they make animals, elephants, and horses and men; and they make camels, and all those kind of things; and the uneducated mind could easily believe that God made man in the same way, and blew breath into him and that he became a living man. And this, they say, was the origin of the human race. And a great many people believe that that was the origin of mankind. I think, rationally, that it was not. Thus evolution comes in and upsets a great deal of theology. The whole system of Augustinianism and Calvinism, and all the rest which underlie the ordinances of the churches and their doctrines, are based on a fiction. But evolution, says that the human family have been evolved from a lower type to a higher until we come to the present condition of civilization.

What is beyond we do not know. The old doctrines are thus uprooted by evolution. My creed, personally, is a belief in the entire innocence of the creature. Let us take an example: Now suppose you take two children, somewhere about 6 years old; and say their father and mother are about going away, and they tell them they have left a lot of doughnuts and crullers and sweetmeats in the pantry, but they must not touch them until they come back: "When we come back we will give you some—that is, perhaps if you are good." But after they had gone the wicked servant girl comes in and says, "You little fools! This is good; smell of it. Oh, now, do take a bite! Just take one little bite!" They do so, and are persuaded to take another. And they take the doughnuts and the sweetmeats, and in eating them smear them around their mouths. And when their father and their mother come home they say, "What have you been doing?" "Nothing." "Yes, but where did this come from?" pointing to their faces. [Laughter.] "You have been in the closet." What would an honest father and mother have done under such circumstances? They would have spanked them and sent them to bed. But what does theology represent God as doing under the same circumstances? Did he kill them? No. He did not spank them even. What did he do? He might have slain them on the spot; but he did more than that: He cursed, through them, the whole human family! What more does theology say he did? He changed the whole order of nature on that account. The woman should bring forth children in pain and sorrow; and the man was cursed to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, which, I say, was one of the best things that ever happened to him. Instead of being a curse it was a blessing. It has been the means of raising him from an animal and making him a man. Is it not unjust that I should be cursed after 20,000 years have passed by for a thing I never had any part in? I had no dividend in them. I ought not to get a dividend in damnation for them. [Laughter.]

Would it be right to punish the posterity of a man for the sins they did not commit? After thousands of years theology punishes men for the sins they did not commit. Oh, was there ever such a mess as theology has given as a pottage to us all? [Laughter.] I would rather believe that I had descended from a monkey when I can see I am a long way from the home of my ancestors! [Laughter.] I would rather be a priest of a lunatic asylum than a teacher of any such doctrine. The theory not only has no sense in it, but is utterly abhorrent to me.

Evolution gives us a different condition of things. It shows that man has been growing and growing ever since the creation, although it does not teach exactly what we are to come to. Theology represents God as capable of consigning 1,500,000,000 people every thirty three years (which is the average of human life) to eternal torment, and that God knew from the beginning that they would be cursed; and God, knowing it, nevertheless permitted these innocent people to be born into the world to be cursed. Now, I say, that a creator who loves to witness the sufferings of poor innocent creatures is the worst kind of a devil. [Laughter.] Men say that at the time of Christ's appearance the scripture was to man a broken law; and yet that law, which is supposed to have been broken, is itself a fable. Men are born as God intended they should be. What is sin? It is the voluntary transgression of a known law. This is sin and there is no other sin. All men violate the law of God at all times. If a man beats his head it grows bald; he has sinned. [Laughter.] A man that studies too long without exercise, and exhausts his nervous vitality—he has sinned, too. Yes, he has violated a law. Whatever a man does through ignorance is what the bible calls infirmity. More than half of what men are guilty of is infirmity. They must suffer from it, but they must learn to keep within the law.

If you will read the seventh chapter of Romans, from the sixth to the twenty fifth verses, you will realize the truth of these words: "We know that the law is spiritual, but I am carnal." "I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind." "O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" This is the rational position of man fighting with the physical. It is the battle between the top of the brain and the bottom. It is the conflict between what is right and what is wrong.

When a child with generous tendencies has been away from home, is thrown out for itself upon life, and finds itself with lawless associates, it comes to the recognition that everything is growing wrong. Time restores the lost one to its mother. She loves it still, and tries to restrain it in its lawlessness, but in a hundred ways it runs to the gratification of its passions. The mother says to the child, "Oh, my child, my child! Why—will you do this?" Tears run down its cheek. "Mother, I do try; I can't help it! I can't help it! There is no use trying." The mother says, "Oh, my darling, do not be discouraged! As long as I live I will keep close by you; and if you fail, just come to me, and I will forgive you, and I will help you up again. I know there is good in you, and time will develop it." And, little by little, the mother's influence is felt. And, little by little, the child comes to have strength from the mother's supplications; and by and by the child is more and more able to resist its infirmities, and in after years says "I am what I am through my mother's patience and love. If it had not been for her I should have expiated my crimes. I am an honest man by the influence of my mother." Thus as he comes to feel the meaning of the influence of a mother's love, so it is he comes to feel the assistance, help and blessed influence of God as represented in Jesus Christ.

I wish I had time to go through this whole chapter with you; in fact I should like to preach to you all the rest of the night, but I must hasten on. Mark this: The scripture was written, but it was not written on the rocks of scientific data; and all the devil's theologies are bound to pass away. And when that shall come to pass, whether I am on earth or in heaven, I will lift up my voice and thank God that the night is spent and the day is at hand. I think that theology is a kind of devil's theology, and it looks as if it were upon its last legs. [Laughter.]

The doctrine of evolution does not destroy conversion; it authenticates it. The man is converted when he leaves his lower nature after him, and receives the divine influence by which he begins to live up to a higher manhood. The converted man passes from death into life; the man passes from the animal to the spiritual, and begins to realize the influence of divine power. And as the man grows strong the influence of the divine spirit is felt more and more. The doctrine of conversion is rational. The man is converted when he is struck with a conviction of his impure nature, and resolves to strive after something higher and better. Conversion does not consist in a man thinking that he has violated a law of God, and ought to be damned to eternal punishment, and by continually thinking of it he becomes excited, and at last there comes a point when the thought brings a man so that he says he is converted. A great many times he is, and a great many times he is not. [Laughter.] I will tell you what conversion is. It is when the spirit of man's nature passes from the lower to the higher man. It is when the impure man becomes pure. It is where a man that has been in the muddy road stands up on the dry place. The man who says he is converted, and though he may be a deacon and a class leader, but who is all the time carrying his old selfishness about with him his conversion is not worth the words I speak it. He isn't converted! [Applause.] True conversion is the subjection of the old man to the new man, created in the righteousness of Christ Jesus. People know when a man is really converted. Something has happened to him. Here is that man who met me this morning and paid me an old debt that he would not pay before. What has happened to him? [Laughter.] This old frowning, cruel, hard-hearted man that used, now comes down of a morning and his face is all smiles. What has got into him? He has been born again. Whenever a man is born again everybody will know it. [Applause.]

There is nothing more striking than the manner in which a community changes towards a man who is trying to help himself. When a poor fellow who has thrown himself away on drink, is trying now to help himself everybody is willing to help the poor fellow along. Even the grog sellers, for the most of them have good hearts, but they are away down so that you cannot get at them, are willing to try. One barkeeper says to another: "Well, now, boys, let's help. I won't let him drink more than twenty times at my place to-day. I am sure I won't." (Laughter.) It is man's first instinct where a person who has been bad is making a brave fight to be good, to sympathize with him. When you see a man come up from the dregs and from degradation, and at last gain a victory, and enter upon a higher life, and a higher manhood, there is not a man who will scoff at the power of religion. "By their fruits shall ye know them," said the supreme master. By their fruit we must know them.

It is said this doctrine of evolution will destroy the church. And here let me say to you that God has been variously represented upon the doctrine of original sin and redemption of the human race.

First there was the theory that original sin came into the world by the serpent. As to what was meant exactly by the serpent, men have differed in opinion. Some have said it was the devil; some that he was a fallen angel. We are indebted to John Milton for this theory.

Next was the theory of Origen that man was purchased of the devil with a price, and God being honest, was willing to give a good price for him. The third was, that men were not created perfect; that they have gone on little by little increasing in goodness through the influence of education and the church, and I may as well admit that this is the one to which I belong. It is the church that is to teach men how to do better. I hold that the church is an institution for the elevation of the nations, and in that sense they are divine institutions, and their influence upon men has necessarily been divine; for whatever has been necessary for the development of man is divine. Whatever is right is divine. Whatever inculcates among men right principles is divine—everything is divine. Well, on that ground the church has got a future, and an eternal one, too. The church is no longer such a close corporation as it used to be. It is no longer hampering itself with gross doctrines. People don't now believe so-and-so because it is in the book. What is the church's duty? It is to spread abroad the gospel of love to God and love to man. It is carrying its influence around the globe. The law of humanity to-day is Christian sympathy. The church is the great organization by which God is to teach in a religion, which is love to God and love to man. The church was never so usefully employed; never so popular, never so necessary as it is to-day. It stands on a foundation that never can give way.

How about its ordinances? They are the ornaments of the church. I believe that they are but aids to a fellow being to take hold of a higher kind of religion. But ordinances are human, not divine. Would I take them out of the church? By no means. If a man is better to be baptized, all right it will not hurt him, and by it he may be made better. If a person should come to me and say I was born a Roman Catholic and I was not baptised in my infancy as I ought to have been, and therefore my nature is desirous of escaping damnation, I would run for a bowl and wash off every sign of damnation that was there. I baptise children in my congregation thirty, forty and fifty at a time. They can not understand it. They like it, for they cry for it. It is not for the children, it is for the fathers and mothers of the children, that they should have a care over their children. Baptism is not for the child. It falls on the parent if it does not do good. So let men have the ordinances. They will not hurt you, and if it helps you that is all you should ask. That government is the best that produces the best citizens; that church government is the best that can take you to a higher form of religion. There is no relative superiority of sects. One is as good as another. A person will come and say: "I belong to the true church—the one that has come down through all time, clear down to me." He thinks he has got a better church, because he has got apostolic succession in the whole ministry. Fool! [Laughter.] Do you suppose the ministry has run out! [Laughter.]

When a man is called to the ministry he is called through his mother. When a man is born with the constitution that fits him to be a minister then he is called. Do not you believe it? Oh, yes! Just as he calls him to be a merchant; just as he calls him to be a farmer. Just as a great many men think they have a call to the ministry. When God calls any body to preach he calls somebody to go and hear him. [Applause.]

Before I close let me correct any error that you may have fallen into as to my opinion of the scriptures. It is a book that will never perish. It is a book that no people can afford to throw away. It is a history of the growth and perfected experience of the human race through unbounded ages. In the true interpretation of divine command, in the spirit of benevolence, it is one from beginning to the end. As the bible was written on behalf of the weak and the oppressed, so it is a record of the sufferings of men. It is a book in which hope is amid despair; a book in which selfishness gives place to love. It is a book in which the animal experiences of men give place to benevolence and love. It is a book in which all sorrows are wiped away. There never was a man that suffered on earth that will not find salvation in religion. It teaches men how to live and study the art of living right. There is not a heresy or mistake in it. It never has a double word about deceit, or a double word about avarice, nor a double word about lust, or wrong of any kind. Its testimony of examples from beginning to end are pure sound, noble and angelic. It is a book of life to teach men how to live higher than the animal life. It is a book in which all the inequalities of life are balanced and settled. One of the mysteries of the world was the doctrine of salvation. If a man dies shall he live again? asked Job. There is no evidence of a future life to be found in the old testament. There are passages that may seem to indicate it but they have been strained. The new testament comes in and confirms this view that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ. I had rather part with any member of my body than to have this thought taken from me, that I shall live again in a higher sphere and a more blessed companionship, an inspired life of love in the hereafter; and the reasons that I have for my opinion that since we are all developed from the simplest forms of life to our present condition. Shall we suppose that development has ceased? Reasoning from the analogy of creation, then, is there not a presumption that we shall unfold again and rise again? When Christ came he says "I came down from heaven and my isolation, because I live ye shall live also. I go to prepare a place for you that where I am ye may be also." This is the voice not only of love but it is the voice of revelation. If there ever was a human being that had a right to declare the invisible things of the kingdom of God that being was Christ Jesus. I have no doubt of the evolution in religion and of the inspired truth brought to light by Christ, who lives again and will live forever in that high and blessed estate where all sins are wiped away and all cares dispelled for all time by the cross. In that glorious world may you find evolution, science, classification, truth and beatitude.

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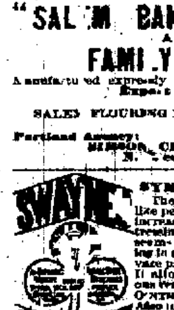

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SUMMONS.—IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Multnomah county. E. B. Acker and A. W. Lehy, partners as Acker & Lehy, plaintiffs vs. John Davenport, defendant. To John Davenport the above named defendant: In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the next regular term of the above entitled court, the same being the 3d day of September, A. D. 1883; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and two and 60-100 dollars, and the costs and disbursements of said action.

FECHHEIMER & ACE, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Dated July 21, 1883.

Published in the DAILY OREGONIAN by order of the Honorable Raleigh Stott, judge of the above entitled court. 21jy4w-m

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S FINAL ACcount. In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah county. In the matter of the estate of H. J. Phillips, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the final account of Wm. M. Ladd, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of the decedent above named, has been filed in the above entitled court, and that Tuesday, September 4, 1883, at 10 o'clock, A. M., has been set by said court for the hearing of objections to said final account.

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The 7 A.M. and [illegible] MILWAUKIE WHITE [illegible] OSWEGO [illegible] 3 P. M. [illegible]

FARE:

Sellwood [illegible] Sellwood and return [illegible]

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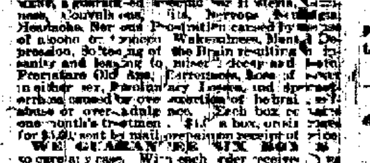

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES PRICE.

Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations [illegible]
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic [illegible]
Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants [illegible]
Diarrhea of Children or Adults [illegible]
Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic [illegible]
Cholera Morbus, Vomiting [illegible]
Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis [illegible]
Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache [illegible]
Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo [illegible]
Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach [illegible]
Suppressed or Painful Periods [illegible]
Whites, too Profuse Periods [illegible]
Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing [illegible]
Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions [illegible]
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains [illegible]
Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues [illegible]
Piles, Blind or Bleeding [illegible]
Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza [illegible]
Whooping Cough, violent coughs [illegible]
General Debility, Physical Weakness [illegible]
Kidney Disease [illegible]
Nervous Debility [illegible]
Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed [illegible]
Disease of the Heart, Palpitation [illegible]

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

[illegible] M C [illegible]

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FURS,

Dressed and Undressed [illegible] Pelts [illegible] Leather, Hides [illegible]

Office and Yard [illegible]

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., [illegible]

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

O. R. & N. CO.

P. C. S. S. CO.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES WILL TAKE place in sailing dates of Coast Steamers:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	Aug.	FROM PORTLAND.	Aug.
Columbia, Friday	17	Columbia, Wednesday	22
Oregon, Tuesday	21	Oregon, Sunday	26
State, Saturday	25	State, Thursday	30
Columbia, Wednesday	29	Columbia, Monday Sep.	3
Queen, Sunday, Sept.	2	Queen, Friday, Sept.	7

Regular sailing dates as per printed time card will then be resumed.

19aug6t A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

NOTICE.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

AND

Ilwaco Steam Navigation Co.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Have been placed on sale as follows:

Portland to Astoria and Return.

Fare $2.50. Tickets good to return until Sept. 15.

Portland to Ilwaco and Return.

Fare $3 75. Tickets good to return until Sept. 30th.

ALSO

Through Single Trip Tickets, Portland to Ilwaco. Fare $2 75.

Portland to Seaside Landing and Return.

Fare—$3 50. Tickets good to return until Sept. 30.

ALSO

Through Single Trip Tickets, Portland to Seaside Landing. Fare $2 25.

Steamer WIDE WEST leaves [illegible] daily, except Wednesday, at 5 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 11:30 A. M., connecting with steamers "Gen. Miles" or "Canby," which come alongside to receive passengers and baggage, leaving for Ilwaco direct, at 1 P. M., arriving there at 3:30 P.M.

Returning, steamer leaves Ilwaco at 9:30 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 11:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Wide West," leaving Astoria at 1 P. M., arriving at Portland at 8:30 P.M.

For Seaside and Grimes Hotels.

Steamer WIDE WEST arrives at Astoria at 11:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Sam," which comes alongside to receive passengers and baggage, and leaves for Seaside or Skipanon landing, according to tide, at 1 P. M. At either of these landings passengers take stage for the hotels, arriving there about 4 P. M. Returning, passengers leave hotels at 6:30 A. M., connecting with "Wide West," which leaves at 1 P.M., arriving in Portland at 8:30 P.M.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Agent.

J. H. D. GRAY, Agt. Ilwaco S. N. Co.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after July 22, 1883, transfer steamer leaves Ainsworth dock, Portland, at 7:30 A. M., connecting with train at Albina at 8:15 A. M. Arrive at Wallula Junction at 5:55 P. M., Walla Walla at 7:45 P. M. and Dayton at 9:35 P. M. Returning, arrive at Albina at 4:45 P. M., and Portland at 5:25 P. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on Northern Pacific Railroad.

Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and Missoula.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.

Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA FAST LINE.

DAILY, EXCEPT WEDNESDAY.

Steamer Wide West leaves Portland at 5 A. M.; returning leaves Astoria at 1 P. M.

Passengers at Portland received on board after 9:30 P. M.

ALSO

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
Salem, Corvallis	6 AM			6 AM		
Victoria, B. C.	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.

EAST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG, via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

On and After May 10th, 1883, Trains for Coburg leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE.

BET. PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE, via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6:05 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and D Streets.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

E. P. ROGERS, General Agent.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WESTERN DIVISIONS.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Leave Kalama at 10:45 A. M. Arrive at New Tacoma at 3:15 P. M.

Leave New Tacoma at 1 A. M. Arrive at Kalama 1:15 P. M.

Connections.

At New Tacoma with Sound steamers for Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.

At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino railroad for Olympia.

At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Portland and all railroad and steamship lines centering at Portland.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

Leave Wallula Junction at 8:10 P.M. Arrive at Cheney at 3:10 A.M., Spokane Falls at 3:55 A.M., and Sand Point at 5:35 A.M.

Returning, leave Sand Point at 8:45 P.M. Arrive at Spokane Falls at 10:55 P.M.; Cheney at 10:46 P.M., and Wallula Junction at 7:30 A.M.

Connection.

At Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co. for all rail, river, ocean and Sound points.

Sleeping Cars to and from Portland.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Assistant General Manager.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

E. P. ROGERS, General Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On and after August 25th,

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

WILL RECEIVE

Through Freight

FOR

ST. PAUL & ALL POINTS EAST

Shippers are requested to order all goods now awaiting shipment in the East to be forwarded at once by the new route.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

NOTICE.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

AND

Northern Pacific R. R.

[illegible], YELLOWSTONE PARK

MONTANA.

EXCURSION TICKETS

HAVE BEEN PLACED ON SALE.

Portland to Cinnabar and Return!

Fare $75 to parties of not less than ten.

Tickets good to return until September 30th.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't Traffic. E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Agent. A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup. Traffic. 17aug30

Oregon & California R.R. Co.

On and after May 13, 1883, trains will run as follows

(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

Between PORTLAND and GLENDALE.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A.M.	Glendale	10 05 P.M.
Glendale	[illegible] A.M.	Portland	[illegible] P.M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P.M.	Lebanon	9:20 P.M.
Lebanon	[illegible] A.M.	Portland	10:05 A.M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the Eastside Division.

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9:00 A.M.	Corvallis	4:30 P.M.
Corvallis	8:30 A.M.	Portland	3:20 P.M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	[illegible] P.M.	McMinnville	8:00 P.M.
McMinnville	[illegible] A.M.	Portland	[illegible] A.M.

Close connections made at Glendale with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or Westside Division.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

A. L. STOKES, [illegible] E. P. ROGERS, General Agent.

COAL, CHARCOAL AND FOUNDRY COKE.

Office—Fourth and E Sts. Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Portland, Or.

Telephone No. 33.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

SLAB WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

WEIDLER [illegible]

[illegible] morning, near [illegible] within 100 yards of the great disaster of [illegible] the Cincinnati [illegible] freight, [illegible] minutes late, collided with the Cincinnati passenger train, on time. [illegible] and one postal car were wrecked. Engineer Wolf of Dennison, Ohio, and Clerk [illegible] and John E. Hoyt, both of Indiana, injured, Hoyt fatally.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Tested and endorsed by physicians.

part of the island the ravages of the storm were great. Arecibo sustained the most damage.

BRIGANTINE BURNED.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.—The brigantine Ruth L., owned by James E. [illegible], and A. P. Archibald, of Halifax, was burned in Little Glade bay on Thursday night.

No family or traveler in a malarial district should ever be without that sure antidote—Ayer's Ague Cure. Warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

At Alexandria there were seventeen deaths from cholera on Sunday.

appearing up the stairs [illegible] safely, and which is quite [illegible] twenty-two steps. The hostler had doubt [illegible] in putting down the hay [illegible] she had become tired of waiting. Dr. [illegible] he had little doubt that she would [illegible] again without danger [illegible] Instead she was allowed to walk right into the [illegible] At noon carpenters built an inclined [illegible] from the haymow door [illegible] street, upon which the [illegible] with perfect safety.

[illegible] my mother and myself. I am willing to come [illegible] here and black your boots every morning, if [illegible] only give me money enough to get something to eat and a place to sleep." Sherman looked [illegible] the window for a moment and said: "Well, [illegible] come in to-morrow afternoon and see me." The next day she called, and Sherman, without a word handed her note to the appointment clerk, and she obtained a first rate position which she has held ever since.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

destroyed $20,000 worth of property. The principal loss is the wool-pulling factory of Hiram Hollins of Boston.

JOSH BILLINGS HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 11, 1880.

Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. [illegible] I have been greatly helped by the Bitters and am not afraid to say so. Yours, without a struggle,

JOSH BILLINGS.

[illegible] propositions by [illegible] a bottle of Gold [illegible] gratuitous [illegible] pulsation.

When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sickly, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

TO SEASIDE SUBSCRIBERS.

All persons [illegible] or [illegible]. Please notify [illegible] return to city, and [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1883.

CHINESE CAN COME.

An Alarming Decision by Judge Nelson of the Federal Court.

HONG KONG COOLIES ARE NOT CHINESE.

How the Law is Interpreted—Bad News for the Pacific Coast—Eastern Press Comments—Etc.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—In the case of the United States vs. John G. Douglass, the following are the main points of Judge Nelson's opinion: "It is unnecessary to consider whether, upon the facts in this case already recited, the defendant can be said to have landed, or permitted to be landed, the man Ah Heong, for we are of opinion that under any other grounds the defendant could be discharged. Another question that is presented for our determination is whether, by the act of May 6, 1882, Congress intended to exclude from our shores laborers who are Chinese by race and language, but who are not and never were subjects of the Emperor of China, or resident within his dominions. To arrive at the true construction of this it is necessary to refer to the treaties existing between this country and China at and previous to its passage." [Here the fifth article of the Burlingame treaty is quoted.] "The provisions of this treaty remained in force between the two countries till the conclusion of the supplementary treaty of November 17, 1880. By the new treaty the absolute right previously granted to all subjects of the Chinese government,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF CLASS,

to emigrate and remain in this country was literally modified and restricted. The first article of the new treaty provides" [here the first article is quoted also parts of the second and third articles, permitting Chinese subjects other than laborers to visit the United States, according them, together with Chinese laborers already resident there, all rights and privileges of most favored nations, and guaranteeing them against all ill-treatment; also the fourth article of the treaty entire.] Judge Nelson resumes: "As was said by Justice Field, in the case of the Chinese merchants (referring to the fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame treaty), while these articles remained in full force no legislation by congress looking to a suspension or restriction upon the immigration of Chinese engaged in any lawful occupation was possible without a breach of faith with China. The treaty itself was sufficient to secure to Chinese all the rights granted by it, and action by congress in that end was unnecessary; but to limit or suspend immigration into this country of Chinese laborers, which we acquired the right to do under the new treaty, active legislative measures became indispensable, and this necessity is fully recognized in the treaty, and in the provision made in regard to it. That the purpose of the act of March 6, 1882, was to supply these measures there can be no doubt, and an examination of its provisions will show very plainly that

THIS WAS THE ONLY OBJECT.

With, perhaps, the exception of the fourteenth section, which prohibits federal and state courts from admitting Chinese to citizenship, there is not a word in the act which indicates any other intent or purpose on the part of its framers. The title of the act is 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.' The first section of the act, after reciting the terms of the supplementary treaty, declares 'that from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and till the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be and the same is hereby suspended.' The second section is the one upon which this information is framed. The third section provides that the two preceding sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were here on the 10th of November, 1880, or who shall have come here before the expiration of ninety days after the passage of the act, and shall produce to the master of the vessel and the collector of the port certain prescribed certificates. Sections 4 and 5 provide for the proper identification of Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of the ninety days next after the passage of the act, and in order to furnish them with the

PROPER EVIDENCE OF THEIR RIGHT.

To go from and come to the United States of their free will and accord, as provided by the treaty between the United States and China, November 17, 1880, that lists shall be made and kept at the custom houses, which shall contain evidence of identification of all Chinese laborers departing from the United States by sea, and that corresponding certificates shall be furnished them, which shall entitle them to return and re-enter the United States upon the production and delivery of the same to the collector of customs. Section 6 provides that in order to the faithful execution of articles 1 and 2 of the treaty in this act before mentioned, Chinese persons who, by the treaty, were entitled to come into this country, shall be identified by certificates issued by the Chinese government. Among other things it shall state the former and present occupation or profession and place of residence in China of the person to whom the certificate is issued. These provisions, as well as many others that may be cited, show conclusively that the act was passed to affect the right acquired under the last treaty to exclude Chinese laborers who were subjects to the Chinese government.

THIS SAME VIEW

Is taken of the statute by the learned judges of the Ninth circuit in the case of the Chinese merchant, mai supra. It is held by Justice Field: The act of May 6, 1882, was framed in supposed conformity with the provisions of this supplementary treaty in the restriction which it imposes upon the immigration of Chinese. There is no purpose expressed to go beyond the limits prescribed by the treaty. In the case of Ah [illegible] it is said by Judge Deady that this act was passed in pursuance of the treaty with China of November, 1880, supplementary to that of July 28, 1868; and that it is not to be presumed that congress in the passage of this act intended to trench upon the treaty of 1868 as modified by that of 1880. The term Chinese laborers as used in the act must therefore have the same significance as when used in the treaty, and must be held to mean the subjects of the government of China, to which the provisions of the treaty relates. We are of the opinion the provisions of the act are not to be construed as applying to the persons of Chinese who are not and never were the subjects of or residents within the Chinese empire. Ah Heong is a person of this description. Defendant cannot be guilty of a violation of the act, and therefore is entitled to be discharged."

COMMENT ON THE DECISION.

SPRINGFIELD [Mass.], Aug. 21.—The *Republican*, commenting on the decision of Judges Nelson and Lowell, Saturday, in the case of the Chinese carpenter landed at Boston by the ship Erica, says: We cannot but regard the decision as unfortunate. It puts a special interpretation upon words which do [illegible] from one foreign port or place" were congress intended to cover all points whence the Chinese come to this country. As a matter of fact, most of the Chinese immigrants come from Hongkong, and to admit those it will entirely destroy the force of the present act, which is a wise and reasonable effort to protect this country from Asiatic immigration. The only reference to the [illegible] in the act are made in justification of these sections which require those Chinese residents now here who desire to visit their old country to take out a passport, and which requires those Chinese who are not laborers, to bring passports with them. These references do not seem to require the limitation which our judges have applied, so the scope of the whole decision will be taken, we apprehend, on the Pacific coast as an expression of Massachusetts hostility to the act, and a determination of eastern judges to nullify its provisions. This would be unfair. No doubt the judges have arrived conscientiously at their result. Massachusetts will really regret to see a law defeated of its purpose, although from the organs of public opinion and platforms, it may not appear so. Another unfortunate effect of the decision is, it seems, to make necessary the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain before legislation can be had to exclude the emigration of Chinese from British ports. It is probable that the United States circuit courts may differ from each other in judgment, the circuit court for the Pacific coast will construe the exclusion act more according to the obvious intent of its language. The Boston decision will necessitate amendatory legislation at the first opportunity. In at least one other respect, the act needs amendment. It contains no provision for passing through the country of Chinese laborers, [illegible] from other [illegible] schooner [illegible], for instance, brought in the [illegible] Chinese from Demerara, who was returning to Hongkong after fourteen years' absence, and wished to buy a ticket right through from Boston to San Francisco. This can only be done now by virtue of loose ruling or evasion of the law and should be fully authorized by the act. Our custom house authorities should be given the power to issue passports for transcontinental passage, good for a limited number of days.

IN EFFECT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The *Times* says, regarding the decision: It will fill with dismay those who have attempted to set up a bulwark on the Pacific coast against the influx of cheap Chinese labor. Its effects, if it is to stand, will make one hundred thousand Chinese persons resident in Hongkong eligible for emigration to the United States, and how easy it would be to merge in that population many thousand Chinese who are subjects of the empire of China is not necessary to explain. If the [illegible] of the United States are to be required hereafter to discover among the intending emigrants which of them are Cantonese, and therefore entitled to be classed as Chinese laborers prohibited by law, they have an arduous task before them. It is very well known that the bulk of the Chinese immigration has been Cantonese. One reason why the imperial government, which is Tartar, has really cared very little about the introduction of Chinese laborers, is that the Canton man is to a Tartar as base as a digger Indian is to a free-born American citizen. Hongkong or Canton laborers are not Chinese Tartars, and their emigration is not prohibited by law.

A BLOW AT ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The *Advertiser* says of the decision: It is all sound sense and law, but if it is to stand it greatly weakens anti-Chinese legislation; the only excuse for which was its ability to secure certain results. The subject is the immunity of American labor from competition by teeming Asiatics, but a Chinaman is none the less dangerous because he happens to be domiciled out of the Chinese empire, and nothing under this decision prevents the freighting of cargoes from Hongkong and places similarly situated, at pleasure. The decision is right enough, but in connection with the importance of the act in other directions, it fairly suggests that more legislation is needed or that the present legislation should be reconsidered. We could easier spare the anti-Chinese act.

THE THREE GRACES

Are represented with perfectly developed form—beauty and health combined. The decayed-tooth man or woman cannot [illegible], because digestion must be imperfect. Use SOZODONT, and healthy teeth, good digestion and a sound body [illegible] the three Graces.

Is history repeating itself, and is the second accidental president carrying in his train the rival who is destined to take the nomination away from him?

WHERE BEECHERISM FAILS.

A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. G. J. Burchett at the First Baptist Church in East Portland, Yesterday Morning.

And the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded.—Acts 19:16.

The very air about us seems full of a new and strange doctrine, and literature is full of it. The visit of the noted divine—perhaps I ought to say human—from Brooklyn is made an opportunity for that most subtle and worst of evils—doubt. While those who believe in him and against revelation are making bold to speak, I deem it a fitting time for the pulpit to utter its voice. I have seen fit to call this loose theology which undertakes to grasp the bible by one hand and infidelity by the other—"Beecherism." As to the man, I have little to say except that of profound regret. Beecher, as a man, is a gigantic success; as a Christian theologian and leader of morals, he is a most lamentable failure. Few men have been held so much of public thought for so long a period as H. W. Beecher. He will go down to other generations as a genius of very high order.

He had much done for him by nature; God did much more. He not only had one of the very best minds of the age, but that mind was trained in one of the best Christian homes of any age. His father, Dr. Lyman Beecher was a mighty bulwark for truth and righteousness. He knew how to put his hand to every good work. No sin could lift its head in our land without a rebuke from that sturdy man of God. It was under such a Christian father and in that Christian home he grew up. And added to this he had all the advantages of a thorough education. How grandly he might have carried on the work that his father so nobly began. But he did a dangerous thing. Around him came strange combinations. The world recognized early his mighty genius: praise and flattery filled his ear; the church was glad of such a giant; free thought, or more properly, modern libertinism, surged and swirled about him. He yielded to popular clamor; he declared against inspiration. This was a surrender to the arch-enemy of souls.

But what are these at that! Man, weak, finite and corrupt; man, who came into being yesterday, and will leave earth to-morrow; yes, man, with all his narrow prejudices, sitting in judgment upon the Almighty!

Does this preacher from Brooklyn mean to answer Job's question: "Shall he that contendeth with the Almighty instruct Him. He that reproveth God let him answer it."

But what are the main points in this new theology about which so much fuss is being made? Without entering a long and tiresome discussion, which the present occasion will not permit, I will state the main points in three divisions:

1. That theology teaches one thing about the origin of the world, and the wisdom of the present teaches another.

2. That theology and modern learning disagrees to the origin of man.

3. That theology and modern learning are not in accord as to the dealings of providence with man.

Let me dismiss the first with this statement, which every scholar of any candor knows to be true—that the bible record of creation and the geologic record of creation have not disagreed at a single point. Some ignoramuses in the things of the bible, and some ignoramuses in scientific matters, have disagreed and made some disturbance in the world; but what has that to do with the facts in the case?

As to the second thought, the bible does teach that one pair was created not evolved; and that from these sprang all the nations of the earth. The account is reasonable and all science proves it true. Did you notice carefully Mr. Beecher's language on this point?

Look at it: "Man was unfolded just as everything else has been, and unrolled in the line of succession and ascended from the inferior animals and came up, not by any abrupt or arbitrary and instantaneous decree of God, but by long unfolding from the animal kingdom. I believe it, but it is not universal scientific belief. It is not yet proved; it is only presumptively proved." And yet you and I must give up our bibles for this empty presumption! Presumption indeed. Here he fails. Science is not hindered by religion, but aided at every step. On the third point this school aims its most deadly blow. Full well they know that if the bible account of the fall of man is not accepted all the bible is a myth. If the bible account of sin is incorrect, no redemption was needed for our race, and we who ask men to accept Christ and be saved are wasting our time, for there is nothing to be saved from. Mr. Beecher knows how to hit hard blows, and therefore ought not to complain if hard blows are given in return. I protest against his way of representing the fall of man, and the effects of that fall on the entire race. It's unmanly to make sport of a calamity when life is imperiled. No physician would laugh in the face of a man who had fallen and broken his bones. But he does not stop at making it a jest; he misrepresents all the facts.

He asks this surprising question "Would it be right to punish the posterity of a man for the sins they did not commit?" And he follows that question by this statement: "After thousands of years theology punishes men for the sins they did not commit." And more of the same kind: "Theology represents God as capable of consigning 1,500,000,000 persons to torment every thirty-three years." And to reach the climax of blasphemy, by intimation, he said: "Now, I say that a creator who loves to witness the sufferings of poor, innocent creatures is the worst kind of a devil." Now, I submit that it would be hard to find a greater or sadder perversion of truth. What does he mean by "theology?" It is very plain to my mind that these arrows were meant to pierce the word of God. If he were simply trying to explode some false creed, I should have nothing to say; but such statements are meant to reflect upon the book we all love and that God whom we serve. No one knows better than the author of those statements that the bible does not teach that the innocent are punished for the sins of others; that God sends harmless beings to endless fires, or delights in the suffering of the guiltless. A man who would speak on such a theme should not misrepresent. It is man's wickedness that ruins him. God delights not in the death of any, but wishes all to turn and live. Such misrepresentations must necessarily fail. Taking our text as a fit representation of this matter, notice that this school fails in its conception of man's needs.

Human nature is such that it needs a radical change. There is infinitely more needed than a little guidance back from a by-path. There is a deeper wrong than "studying bad besides." Men have delighted in sin; grown gray and bald and behind in it. They have all manner of righteousness, and they have filled this world over and over with their crimes, and sent it shuddering under its awful burdens. What means all this tramp of evil up and down the earth? And will a man step out into this wild deluge of corruption with a few wise proverbs and bid the curse to cease? Captain Webb lashing into the surf of Whirlpool rapids in a Solomon compared with such folly. There are needs which go deeper than any human hand can reach, and he who fails to see this and find the divine remedy does not understand the real needs of our race. Following this must be a wrong conception of Christ and his saving work.

He who does not understand the disease will not give the right medicine.

While there are no great moral ruin among their fellow men they will not give a high place to the mission of Christ among us. He must see the evil to appreciate the remedy. Christ came to meet a demand which the races preceding had shown. The races were a standing testimony that all was lost; that none was good. It was not needful to go to the bible to learn this fact.

Christ did not come to [illegible] the races [illegible] new principle, not by developing the old one, [illegible] regeneration, not development. The theory of evolution, as given the other evening, [illegible] work to be done. It must of necessity reduce the words of Christ to that of a mere man. It robs him of his divinity, and anything that does this is ruinous. If you make the race doubt the great fact that Christ is God manifest in human flesh, and make men feel that they are not resting upon the bosom of divinity when they commit their souls to Christ, then you leave them with the chill of doubt on their spirits; you pluck from them the grandest motives on earth for high and holy living. It was not simply the fact of a cross at Calvary that strikes men; it is the fact that the victim upon that middle cross is divine. He had power to lay down his life, and he had power to take it again. This is the fact that has moved the hearts of all the races. When you make the race a swarm of developed animals, and Christ a mere man, his death no more than Socrates', then you shroud in blackness the world's day-star of hope.

Beecherism fails when it makes a wrong use of the name of Christ.

A preacher who does not believe in the fall of man preaching salvation in the name of Christ is like the patent medicine but is filled with a vile concoction and labeled with that touching sentence in Jeremiah. "Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there?" Or like the wretch who keeps a low drinking den and hangs out for his sign that precious verse in the 55th chapter of Isaiah:

"Ho, every one that thirsteth,
Come ye to the waters."

Such a use of holy things can only repel all right-thinking people.

Such was the use of the sacred name of Christ by those sons of the high priest Sceva. Having a high priest for their father, we could expect better things of them. But when the child of a pious father breaks over the laws of virtue, he generally goes to the bottom. By faith in the name of Christ earth's millions are to be saved. The Apostles were mighty in that name; devils trembled at its power; diseases fled from its presence. But when men without faith in that name undertook to put the devil to flight they failed. There is an old saying: "It is hard to deceive the devil." We may deceive men, they are often easily imposed upon. We have a real shrewd, live devil to deal with. He was not deceived by these words at Ephesus. He knew Paul, he had not forgotten what a servant he lost when Paul went over to Christ. And Satan knew Jesus; he was very familiar with that name; he had watched the progress of the kingdom of Christ. No doubt Satan well understood the great inroads made upon his possessions by this mighty name. But when these conjurers confronted him, and ordered him out, the reply came: "Who are ye?" Satan will readily challenge any other power than that of God put forth against him. When human skill was made to confront Satanic skill, so not was the result. Anything not God-ordained to battle with him will fail. That man, whose fame has crossed the seas went forth in young manhood a real power. He has a tender and sympathetic nature; he saw society possessed with Satanic power, for Satan to his own words many years ago: "The devil knows where to tempt you. He sows his seed in ground that was prepared beforehand. He does not waste strength to touch torpid chords in you. He looks at you and sees where you can be made to do evil, and there it is that his fingers practice." But over this Satan-possessed world he lifted the wizard wand of eloquence, and the ready question seems to have come: "Who are you? Are you not a friend of ours?" And evil has not moved away at his bidding. Instead of holding to the great truths of the bible, instead of gaining a victory through the powers of the cross, and putting Satan to flight by the name of Christ, he has left these as things of the past, and only looks back at them to create a smile. Here he fails in that which every true minister should do. [illegible] church that influence has permeated our literature; it has reached the churches to some extent; it has gone to the fireside of thousands; and that influence has cried out against the eternal God. When a man begins the work of destruction he cannot tell where it will end; it is easier to tear down than to build.

"A thousand years scarce seem to form a state,
An hour may lay it in the dust."

When a man begins to cut away parts of the bible he has begun a work that is sure to end in a wreck of the book. But my fears are not aroused lest he overturn the true faith. No man can do this.

God is the author of the bible; he has preserved it so far, and will not leave it now. Abler pens than Mr. Beecher can wield have been dipped in the gall of the pit and used with desperate energy against the word of inspiration; but so many bibles were never in print before. Never before were so many devout souls anchored in the divine promises for eternal life. That some souls may be led astray and lost I doubt not, but the bible will remain. You remember some time ago a fearful accident occurred on the Brooklyn bridge. Many were killed in the crush; terror seized the whole throng. The impression prevailed that the whole bridge was falling, when in fact only some reckless persons were making wrong use of the bridge by which some lives were lost. So it is in this war of evolution and some other unsettled theories. Some people have imagined the bible gone, the whole structure of religion falling, when only a few persons are making a wreck of themselves. The bible stands firmer than the hills. Some of you may remember that about ten years ago Mr. Beecher was undergoing the most fearful ordeal. He said during that time that he desired to labor fifteen years longer. Ten years of that time gone! And what have those ten years brought forth? And should the other five be given, will the vast throngs who hear him be led to accept Christ as their only savior? Or will he lead them into vagaries from which he himself cannot extricate them? Fearful responsibility!

We are told that once a general desired to lead his army across the Alps. There was but one man in his power who knew the way, and that man was an enemy. But the general put that man under a safe guard and told him that his life depended upon leading that army safely through the gorges of that barrier. The man went; he led them safely to the top. Night came on, torches were provided, and that guide led them on to where a sharp turn must be made to escape a frightful precipice. He called out: "Come on quickly now, the road is straight and good!" and he threw his torch over the precipice, and hundreds followed it to their death before the army could find it out. I fear that an army of souls has been led to face the black precipice of eternal death. A false torch has been thrown over and thousands are following it to their death.

I urge upon you, for your own sakes, not to trust any of these false lights. There is a true light—Jesus Christ our Lord. Come to him, trust him, and Satan's power shall be broken, and you shall be victorious over death, hell and the grave forever and forever.

OREGON CONFERENCE.

Fourth Day.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

VANCOUVER, August 25.

The half hour's devotional services of the morning were led by Rev. W. S. Harrington; the bishop took the chair at 9 o'clock and the secretary read the minutes of yesterday's session.

The committee on Sunday schools presented their report, showing a decrease of Sunday school attendance, and especially deprecating the practice of union schools. The report favored denominational schools as the best for all interested in this work.

At 9:30 the Lay Electoral conference was introduced to the conference by the committee appointed for that purpose—Rev. J. N. Dennison, Rev. L. A. Banks and Rev. T. L. Sails. They were received very cordially, and Bishop Warren made a beautiful and fraternal address. He urged the co-operation of the laity with the minister, and urged them to watch over their pastors only for their good. The address of the Electoral conference, in response was made by Mr. Curtis. It fully reciprocated the fraternal sentiments of the address of the bishop. It expressed the hope that the time would come when the laity would have a representation on the floor of the annual conference, when even the Frances Willards of Methodism would mingle in all the councils of the church.

The committee on periodicals, Rev. F. P. Tower read his report, which was one of great ability. It urged the dissemination of our denominational literature.

Rev. G. W. Izer read the report of the committee on education. It was an able and careful resume of the work of education in the conference. It recommended the undivided support of the Willamette university by all the annual conferences on this coast. It heartily endorsed the indefatigable work of Rev. F. P. Tower as agent of the university.

T. L. Jones presented the report of the tract society, and it was adopted.

Rev. T. F. Royal read the report on the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, representing the paper as in a more prosperous condition than ever before. It fully endorsed the administration of the editor of the paper, and urged the earnest attention of pastors and people to the circulation of the paper. The report was adopted.

Conference adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock conference met according to adjournment, and after devotional exercises the committee on the centenary of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, and the semi-centennial of Methodism on the Pacific coast reported, recommending that William Roberts, D.D., preach a centenary sermon at the next session of the conference, and that pay church and school debts, raising a fund for the support of superannuated preachers, and the endowment of the Bishop Haven professorship in the Willamette university be the objects to which the thank offerings of our people be directed.

The memorial of the Columbia River conference to the general conference relating to The Dalles mission claim, was read by H. K. Hines, and on motion of N. Doane the Oregon conference unanimously concurred in it.

The church extension committee reported that $282.45 had been collected during the year, an increase of $25.50.

The committee on the German work represented that work as in a very prosperous condition. Rev. B. F. Bonn has built a church and parsonage in New Tacoma, and only $300 remains unpaid. In Salem the lots have been secured, and a church will be built early the coming year. He has also purchased in Walla Walla and other places. The general committee in New York are asked to appropriate $3000 to this work the coming year.

The committee on the bible cause reported a gain of $33.50 in the collections during the past year. Rev. P. C. Hetzler, agent of the society, addressed the conference, giving a detailed account of the work of the American bible society in the United States.

The conference recommended the establishment of a school among the Nootsak Indians, and a request was made that the missionary committee appropriate $300 for its maintenance.

The condition of the Scandinavian work was considered and the earnest and successful labors of Rev. C. J. Larsen, the Scandinavian missionary, highly commended.

The committee on the freedman's aid society reported, earnestly commending the work of this society, and pledging the hearty co-operation of the conference in it. Bishop Warren, who resides at Atlanta, delivered an address of great pathos and power, detailing incidents of the work among the freedmen. The report was adopted.

The stewards made their report and distributed the amounts collected to the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers.

The conference selected Seattle as the place of its next session but in case the conference is divided then the Oregon conference will be held in Salem and the Puget sound conference at Seattle.

The statistical secretary read the statistics of the past year, showing a large increase in church property, and a fair increase in the membership of the church.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Vancouver for courtesies and hospitality during the session; to the transportation companies for favors extended; to Bishop Warren for his able presidency; to the secretaries for their faithful services, were passed.

All business but the reading of the appointments, which will be done at the close of the services Sabbath evening, being transacted, the secretary read the record of this afternoon proceedings, and on motion conference adjourned to Sunday evening for hearing the appointments.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Rebate on Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The internal revenue bureau to-day received from the collector for the fourth district of Texas a schedule of 100 claims for rebate on tobacco, etc., an counting to about $80,000. The aggregate amount of these claims for rebate received to date is about $1,900,000. The schedules are all in, with the exception of the districts of Virginia, second Tennessee, second Minnesota, seventh Indiana and the district of Colorado.

All Advantages Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The *Critic* says the American Rapid Telegraph Company to-day notified their employes that all advantages accorded them during the strike have been revoked, and that hereafter they will receive the same pay as before the strike, and will also be compelled to labor the same number of hours. This is the company that acceded to the demands of the operators a few days after the strike, and received for this action great praise.

First Appointment Under the New Rules.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The first appointment of the treasury department under the civil service rules was made to-day to a vacancy in the national bank redemption agency of the treasury office. The civil service commissioner certified names of ladies to the acting secretary of the treasury, who elected that of Miss Mary E. Hoy, of Connecticut, the first on the list.

Taking Back Water.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The court martial which tried Captain John A. Kress, of the ordinance department at San Antonio, for neglect of duty in exceeding the amount appropriated for the erection of military barracks at that post, has recommended his acquittal.

Joe Johnston on Jeff Davis' Letter.

ALTOONA, August 16.—General Joseph E. Johnston, the great confederate general, is at Bedford Springs. He is modest, unassuming and courteous in conversation. You can scarcely realize that you are talking to the confederate general who disputes with Lee for the position of the greatest soldier that the south produced during the late war. In an interview with a reporter the general says: "There was no call for the letter of Davis in what Judge Black had written." It was incomprehensible to him how Mr. Davis could make the statement that if there had been no attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, there would have been no secession. General Johnston said that he supposed that there was not a schoolboy in the north or south who did not know better. He said that Jefferson Davis was not a great writer, as he permitted his feelings to influence him, and severely smiled at the idea of Jeff being a match for Jeremiah with the pen.

From North Hampton, N. H., Mrs. L. B. Tarlton, writes: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured my son."

NEWS BY MAIL.

A New York Politician Refutes Dorsey's Statements.

DEATH OF THE LAST NORTHERN SLAVE.

The Postal Telegraph Company—The New Mexican Tragedy—At the Whirlpool Rapids—A Valuable Invention.

The New Mexico Tragedy.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 21.—The bloody tragedy which took place at Estancia springs, Valencia county, five miles southeast of Albuquerque, on Friday, is the chief topic of discussion in the territory. J. G. Whitney, whose family is in San Francisco is likely to recover. He and a party of ranch employes, including his brother-in-law, Alexander Fernandez, left Antelope springs Thursday night and rode fifteen miles to Estancia springs, and there met Otero and party Friday morning by appointment, the object being to reach a peaceable settlement of the claims of the respective parties to Estancia springs, very valuable property, and which both claimed. Whitney by purchase from the heirs of Nolan, who owned the Estancia grant dated in 1825, and Otero by a prior grant of 1815. It seems that Estancia springs is on both grants. The first meeting was friendly, but, after discussion Whitney fired on Otero, and in the fight Fernandez was shot dead. Otero lived eight hours. Whitney was shot three times, but is likely to recover. Dr. Henriquez was wounded in the left arm. Fernandez's remains were yesterday shipped from Albuquerque to San Francisco his former home, for interment.

The Postal Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The *Sun* editorial says: We have observed with great interest the accession of John W. Mackay to the new Postal Telegraph Company. Mackay is a shrewd man and we do not believe he would have embarked in such an enterprise unless he saw in it a promise of success, and we trust in this he may not be disappointed. It is desirable that we should have in this country several extensive and powerful telegraph companies, just as it is desirable there should be among railroads an abundance of competitive lines. If there was only one real telegraph establishment without any competition, there would be some reality indeed of the monopoly which we have heard so much of during the recent strike, but so long as it is possible to establish new companies and new lines, and so long as men of shrewdness and large capital are willing to engage in them, there can be no great danger of a monopoly that will be dangerous to public interest.

A Valuable Invention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Under the auspices of Lieutenant West of the United States Lighthouse board, a party composed of Senator George of Mississippi, Congressman King of Louisiana and members of the chamber of commerce and maritime exchange, and a representative of the mercantile marine, last evening made a trip to the outer harbor to inspect the action of the Foster gaslight buoy, and beacon off Sandy Hook. The beacon, which was lighted three months ago, was found in full force and brilliancy, and was reported by the officers of the lightship as unfailing.

At the Whirlpool Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Policemen were looking for Captain Rhodes last night to arrest him and prevent his threatened swim. Some wealthy people at this place are building a new Maid of the Mist, which they propose to send through as soon as it can be completed. The hull of a scow, 20 x 3 feet is at the old Maid of the Mist landing, and a framework will be built upon it. Captain Rhodes wanted to make one voyage in the boat, but the men interested refused the request. It was agreed not to let any living person attempt the voyage.

The Critics Sit on Oscar.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The papers all agree in treating very severely Oscar Wilde and his new play "Vera," which was produced the first time last night. The *Tribune* says the piece poorly rewards public curiosity by the exposition of a fanciful, foolish, highly peppered story of love, intrigue and politics, invested with Russian accessories of [illegible] and jack-lanterns and overlaid with bantam gabble about freedom and the people.

Death of an Author.

BOSTON, August 21.—William M. Baker, author of several notable books, including "Inside—a Chronicle of Secession," "His Majesty Myself," is dead.

DORSEY'S CHEEK.

Refutation of Some of his Assertions by a New York Politician.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Albert Daggett of Brooklyn, who was familiar with the inside work of the campaign of 1880, has permitted himself to be interviewed with reference to Dorsey's statements, and the result has at least a passing interest. One of the most intrinsically improbable of Dorsey's falsehoods is the statement that Garfield betrayed Sherman at Chicago. Mr. Daggett was one of the most active anti-Grant delegates from this state, and was constantly working with Garfield and other Ohio supporters of Sherman. In the language of Mr. Daggett, "Garfield never flagged for an instant in his zeal for Sherman." In regard to the so-called Fifth avenue conference, Mr. Daggett speaks of it as a ridiculous movement of Governor Jewell, which proved to be a lamentable failure, and he scouts the idea that Garfield made any pledge to appoint Mr. Morton secretary of the treasury, or any promise regarding the control of the refunding operations of the government in case he should be elected. The object was to bring together the leaders and the candidate and placate the haughty Conkling through a friendly conference. But this particular folly of Dorsey's hardly deserved serious attention. As to the credit of carrying Indiana in October and the expenditure of money in that state, the Brooklyn politician speaks with the assurance of personal knowledge. Dorsey merely

REPRESENTED THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

and in that capacity ordered the payment of the funds called for by the local committee. The campaign was planned and the work directed by such men as New, Dudley and Gresham. The money expended was used for the purpose of familiarizing the voters of that state with the real significance of the election, and in watching and defeating the effort to bring in swarms of illegal voters over the Kentucky border. With equal politeness Mr. Daggett denies that Garfield ever promised Conkling that he would not appoint Judge Robertson. He was told by the president repeatedly that no such promise was ever made. The peculiarly foolish idea that Dorsey was offered a place in the cabinet, his complaints being denied, and it is shown that his rage was first excited by the appointment of James as postmaster general and his own failure to dictate the appointment of Brady's successor. Dorsey has the effrontery to declare that the president promised to protect him in the star route prosecutions. Mr. Daggett was present with the president when Dorsey sent him a note pleading for God's sake and for his family's sake for an interview, and Garfield refused to see him, declaring it could do no good, for the investigation of the star route frauds was in the hands of the postmaster general and attorney general, and he could not do any good.

ENGLAND'S HEAVY DEBT.

How the Principal and Interest will be Reduced by the New Measure.

LONDON, August 16.—A comprehensive minute has been issued by the treasury on the arrangements under the national debt bill, which passed its third reading on Tuesday in the house of commons. In the course of the minute it is stated:

"The chancellor of the exchequer adds that under the national debt bill, stock amounting to £173,000,000 will have been cancelled by the close of twenty years, but part of that amount, though so called, will not have been redeemed; that is to say, as regards a portion of the stock, the operation will not be complete. The amount of debt redeemed will amount to £125,000,000, but that does not comprise the whole amount of debt redeemed by the arrangements for the reduction of the national debt. Debt will also be redeemed by the new sinking fund, and by means of the money paid for the purchase of life annuities, for the redemption of land tax and other minor purposes. It is estimated that the new sinking fund may redeem within twenty years £27,000,000; and that other methods of reducing debt will have within that time redeemed £13,000,000, making, with the sum above mentioned as redeemed, a total of £173,000,000; and Mr. Childers would add that this is apart from the effect of any surplus of income over expenditure becoming in the old sinking fund, for which no allowance has been made.

"The board will thus observe: 1. That the charge of the debt is permanently fixed, under the settlement of the late government in 1875, at £28,000,000, and that the real cost to the taxpayer of the whole debt, both within and without the permanent charge will in 1885-86 be less than £28,000,000 and therefore less than the sum which was a constant charge of the debt from 1815 to 1860.

"2. That under the arrangement made by the late government in 1880 there will be a relief to the taxpayer in 1885-86 of £800,000.

"3. That this relief will be somewhat diminished in 1886 and 1887 by increase in the sinking fund of the local loan debt amounting to about £120,000, but that in the meantime the yearly grants of £500,000 to India on account of the Afghan war will have ceased. There is a relief of over £1,000,000 hereafter to the taxpayer under the present arrangements and in present circumstances.

"4. That the national debt bill makes no change in the charge of the debt as settled by the late government; that it reserves, therefore, to the taxpayer the relief of over £1,100,000 mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and indeed more because under it one-half of the loan raised by the imperial government for India in 1879 will be paid off at once, and £60,000 a year added thereby to the taxpayer's relief."

The chancellor of the exchequer mentions the chief reasons which induced the government to seek the sanction of Parliament to a renewed system of terminable annuities. They are confident that it is the surest method of reducing not only the principal but the rate of interest on the debt, and in this opinion the lords of the treasury concur.

DEATH OF AN OLD SLAVE.

Jane Lennon, Sole Survivor of Slavery in the Northern States, Dies at a Great Age.

AKRON, O., Aug. 14.—This city lost an interesting and historical personage in the death of an old colored woman, named Jane Lennon, yesterday. She was about one hundred years old. Her career has been a remarkable one, more particularly interesting in that she was the sole survivor of all northern slaves. The legislature of New York in 1817 enacted to adopt an act providing for universal emancipation throughout the commonwealth to take effect July 4, 1827. It was in pursuance of that that Jane Lennon obtained her freedom. She was born about 1786, probably earlier, in Dutchess county, New York. She was therefore three years older than the Federal government. After having been repeatedly sold, she was in the family of Mr. Merrick at the time of gaining her freedom, but she remained with him, until he moved to Massillon, Ohio, in 1836, and about 1840 she came with them to this city. She continued in Mr. Merrick's family as long as he lived, a devoted and faithful servant. She never entirely recovered after Mr. Merrick's sudden death in Grand Rapids, Michigan, about twenty-five or thirty years ago. She was a regular attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal church, and she had the church service read to her every Saturday afternoon. Since, and as long as she was, she still commanded the respect of a wide circle of acquaintances.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

Dayton correspondent of the Yamhill *Reporter* says "we hear of favorable reports of the wheat crop from all parts of the county."

The farm house belonging to Robt. Ware and occupied by George Ware, about eight miles southwest of Eugene City was burned to the ground last Saturday forenoon. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Ware and her little lady, who, by hard work, saved the greater portion of the household effects. The loss amounts to about $400.

Yamhill *Reporter*: Harvest has not advanced sufficiently as yet to afford any figures of any considerable extent concerning the yield of grain, but a few items that have fallen under our observation will serve to give some idea about the matter. In Lafayette a day or two ago, Ben Fenton informed us that a portion of his father's crop had been threshed and that a given number of acres estimated to yield 2000 bushels, had turned out 4000. Mr. J. F. Bock near town we learn took 600 bushels from a field which he calculated would barely go 350 bushels. Mr. Roof, just across the river, had a piece which he estimated at 400 bushels, and he got nearly 800 bushels. A dozen cases in which we cannot recall names also that now report excessive yields of from 25 to 40 per cent above estimates. Even the tillage of "white land," several miles east of this place are pulling out a handsome supply of the "golden cereal." Wes Houck's piece, expected to yield not twenty bushels to the acre, threshed out to the amount of thirty-two bushels.

Paul Beatty died at his residence in Springfield precinct, Lane county, last Monday, at the ripe old age of 82. He was born in North Carolina, and at an early day moved from that state to Tennessee, then to Tennessee he moved to Illinois, from Illinois to Iowa, and from the last named state to Oregon in 1852. He settled in Lane county on the farm he was occupying at the time of his death. Uncle Paul Beatty, as he was familiarly known, was a pioneer in the settlement of the great west, signs all his life time. From his native state he emigrated to Tennessee when that state was a wilderness. The grand state of Illinois was a territory, inhabited principally by Indians, when he first moved into it, and Iowa was considered the "far west" when he moved his little family into it and settled on the broad prairie east of Keosauqua. His after career, prominent positions in his early life and undoubtedly there is hardly another person living, who filled the official positions he did. He was a member of the constitutional committee who framed the constitutions of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon, three grand states now in the union. He was county auditor of Lane county under the territorial government, and he held the position as county judge for many years.

Southern Oregon.

The case of John Justus, who was accused of being a hazard [illegible] in Jacksonville on the 31st [illegible] will come up in [illegible] in the supreme court in October, and the little camp party will be postponed.

The wheat crop on the Coquille river is reported as extraordinarily good this season. Ben Brown, of the valley, who recently visited Myrtle Point says that he never saw finer fields of wheat than they saw [illegible] the [illegible].

The run of salmon in Coos bay continues, but the fishermen are taking enough to pay expenses. Such fish as they get are large and solid, but the number is barely equal to that of last year at this time. A good run is reported in the Coquille, but the run at the Umpqua and the Siuslaw is no better than in the bay.

Mr. J. S. Warner who formerly lived near Drain sold all his property there last spring and put the proceeds into the stock, which he too [illegible], then and sold, proposing to engage in the business of buying stock and selling to the railroad company. After he sold his stock he started south and was last heard from at Wolf creek; when all trace of him or his effects was lost. This was about the middle of April, and fears are entertained that he was murdered for his money.

The Corvallis *Gazette* is informed on good authority, says the *Coast Mail*, that Hon. J. N. Dolph, United States senator-elect, will soon visit Yaquina bay for the purpose of personally inspecting the wants and necessities of that future city and port. And while the new senator is on the wing, it would not be a bad idea for him to extend his trip to Coos, the richest county in the state in natural resources, that he may see with his own eyes the improvements here held out for liberal appropriations from the government for harbor improvements and to establish for the building of a railroad to connect us to Ogden.

Washington Territory.

New Tacoma has a social club.

Wheat is only worth fifty cents in the Kittitas valley.

Potatoes and turnips are selling for 1½ per bushel in Yakima.

At Seattle the plans for the new Grace hospital have been accepted and bids will immediately be advertised for.

Olympia is to be lighted with gas, a company with a capital stock of $100,000 having organized there for that purpose.

There are about twenty five houses in course of erection near Lake Union and about a hundred are being erected at Seattle.

Chinese whisky dealers of Seattle are following the example set by some of their white brethren in Portland, and dispense vile liquors without license.

Seattle *Chronicle*: As an evidence of the rapid improvement of values in Seattle, Mr. Martin bought a piece of ground overlooking Lake Union four years ago, paying $400, and can now sell for $3,000.

Tacoma *Ledger*: The first salmon caught this season in Commencement bay were offered for sale on the streets yesterday by some enterprising fishermen. The fish were rather small and not quite up to the average of previous years.

The body of a man named Martin was recently found in the Columbia river, near Mohler's station. His hat was lying on a rock and a stone beside it. The jury summoned to investigate the cause of his death found that he died by self destruction, having drowned himself during a fit of temporary insanity.

Tacoma Gazette: A report is current that new placer mines have been discovered on the [illegible] river, about thirty miles from the old mission, and eighty miles from Farmington. About 150 prospectors are on the ground and excitement runs high. Another strike is reported on a creek tributary to the St. Joe, about thirty miles from Farmington.

Daily Walla Walla *Statesman*: Parties in Saturday from the vicinity of Marcus's school-house and along Russell creek, seven miles from the city, report that heavy fires were raging in the harvest fields in that locality Thursday evening. A great deal of stubble and straw has been burned, and it is thought considerable grain has fed the fiery element. Up to last accounts the fire was still raging.

Dayton *Chronicle*: The government telegraph line was sold to-day at auction, as per advertisement. J. C. Guernsey purchased the line from Pomeroy to Lewiston, Colfax and Spokane, paying therefor $140. The length of the line is ninety-seven miles. The line from Fort Coeur d'Alene to the summit of Bitter Root mountains, sixty-six miles, was "knocked down" to S. Weissman for $140. Mr. Guernsey informs us that the line purchased by him will probably be operated by telephone.

Vancouver *Register*: On Thursday of last week, A. P. Pinsau killed a large black bear out near his home in his county. Bruin had helped himself to one of Pinsau's hogs and was found devouring it in the woods. As soon as his bearship found he was discovered he left his prey and made for Pinsau, who gave him a charge of buckshot and then stabbing him again, drove it over Mr. Bear's head. Bruin soon bit the dust, and when dressed it proved the bears skin to be rich. The carcass yielded 150 gallons of oil, and the pelt measured 6½ feet from nose to tail.

Sept. 1. Olympia *Transcript*: On Monday last the fire from the forest got close to James Maguire's camp, east of Tumwater, and burned a portion of railway track and lumber. The men had a hard time fighting it, and came near losing the station and camp. The fire has burned a large amount of bark belonging to D. Drury and Charles Hays. The loss is about $500, altogether. The fires have spread all over the country, although the cool nights and the green timber prevents them running so fearful as might be expected. The Black Hills road has many fallen trees across it, and wagons have been much troubled to get through. The Black Hills are full of fire, and travel towards Lincoln creek has been impeded by fallen trees. The damage the fire is doing to timber can hardly be estimated.

British Columbia.

All the apple trees in the vicinity of Victoria are nearly ruined by the aphis.

A three story brick building, about 150 feet square, will soon be erected in Victoria.

The logging camp of F. Heyward, at Chemainus, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Mr. George Morrison, the well-known Victoria druggist, is lying very ill from bronchitis at his residence.

Sir Alexander Campbell was a passenger on the Dakota, which sailed from Victoria for San Francisco on the 21st.

They have the Pinafore craze at Victoria, that thread-bare burlesque having been performed here Tuesday night, by local talent.

Joseph Solomon a Mexican, committed suicide at the ranch, ten miles from Kamloops Tuesday night, by shooting himself in the head.

The partially burned schooner Sea Bird was towed into port at Victoria Wednesday morning. Her deck and all her upperworks are two-thirds gone, and her engine and boiler stand by the mercy of the [illegible] to which they are [illegible] cial.

Colonist: Mr. Dunsmuir has deposited $250,000 cash with the Dominion government as security for the full completion by him of the terms of the contract for the construction of the Island railway. It is believed that railway engineers will proceed forthwith to the work immediately.

Victoria *Colonist*: After many weary months of waiting a scheme for the erection of a new theater in a central part of the town has been set in motion, a subscription list was started [illegible] and a goodly number of shares was taken. It is proposed to raise $25,000 in 1,250 shares of $20 each.

On Wednesday night the fireman, a lad aged 17, and the engineer of the steamer Wanderer, which had just put into Victoria, were seriously scalded by an escape of steam from a defective water pipe. The boy was knocked down, and the engineer, though seriously scalded himself succeeded in carrying him to a place of safety. The engineer will recover, but little hope is entertained for the young life.

A short time ago, says the *Colonist*, a canoe containing two men, a woman, and a little boy a scarcely four years of age, were returning to Nanaimo from the islands opposite Port Angeles, where they had been gathering sea weed for food. In going across the Portland inlet, and when near the mouth of the same, running before a strong wind, the canoe struck a rock and split from stem to stern. The little boy, who had been sitting in the bottom of the canoe fell through the opening and was never seen again. The other men and the other man and the mother, with the women finally reached the shore. They were on the mountain side four days without food, with the exception of a few berries they gathered in the woods. Making a good fire they were finally rescued by a passing sloop. A diligent search was made for two weeks, but the body of the child could not be found.

JAMES, THE JUDGE AND THE JURY.

The Reformed Bandit Getting the Best of the Trial—Particulars of the Case.

GALLATIN, Aug. 24.—There was a greater number of ladies in the court room at the afternoon session, and the court room was filled to overflowing. Among the witnesses were F. Tutt, Dave Pool, and others for the defense, and Dick Liddell and Sarah Hite for the state.

W. S. Carthman, the first witness, testified that he was collector in Davidson county, Tennessee, in which the Nashville jail is situated. He knew F. James here in 1879, as B. J. Woodson; met him first with Jesse at a horse race; Jesse went by the name of J. D. Howard; was here when the case was set for trial in June, when Frank James asked if I "came up here to hang him." The question was asked if witness knew Tom Hill. Defense objected, on the ground that Hill was not mentioned in the indictment. The state proposed to show that Hill was Bill Ryan, a member of the gang, and when Ryan was arrested the others left the state. The court overruled the objection. Witness then resumed: I knew Hill, who afterwards proved to be Ryan; I arrested him; he was fully armed; met Dick Liddell one year ago.

James Moffatt of Nashville identified the prisoner at the bar as B. J. Woodson.

Mrs. Sarah Hite was called and received the breathless attention of the audience. She said: When I married George Hite in Kentucky, he had seven children, four boys—Clarence, John, George and Wood; in March, 1881, defendant came to my house with Dick Liddell and Jesse James, all armed; they came back the next month, acting as though frightened; they stood at the window with guns in their hands, looking outside; did not see Frank after the 27th of April; Mr. Hite's first wife was Frank James' aunt." Defense declined to cross examine witness.

Silas Norris of Kentucky testified: Knew Jesse James in March, 1881; Jesse introduced Frank as his brother; think Liddell was present.

After further testimony of minor witnesses court adjourned.

GOV. CRITTENDEN CALLED.

Cross-examination of Liddell was postponed until Monday.

It was already 4:30 o'clock when Gov. Crittenden was called. He testified that Dick Liddell told him that Frank James said to Jesse that he would not have gone if he had known there was to be any killing.

After the governor's testimony court adjourned until Monday. This has been decidedly the most important day of the trial. The rulings of the court were all favorable to the prosecution.

OBJECTION TO LIDDELL'S TESTIMONY.

GALLATIN, Aug. 25.—Frank James' trial was resumed at 8 o'clock this morning. The first witness called was Dick Liddell. The defense immediately objected to the witness, on the ground that he was convicted of felony, having been found guilty of grand larceny in Vernon county, and sent to the penitentiary. Prosecutor Wallace responded that he had a copy of a full pardon restoring Liddell to citizenship. Objection was then made to the copy, defense insisting that the original pardon should be introduced. The attorneys for both sides consumed two hours in arguing the force of a pardon in the legal sense, and at 11 o'clock Judge Goodman ordered a recess, to give time to consider the point, which was one of great importance to the defense, since Liddell's testimony is vital to the prosecution. Ex-Governor Charles P. Johnson stated this morning that the testimony would be all in by next Tuesday evening, and the case given to the jury on Wednesday.

THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

GALLATIN, MO., Aug. 25.—Shortly after 2 o'clock the court was called to order and the judge announced his decision. After reviewing the authorities, he stated that the evidence of the witness was admissible.

Defense then objected, but the paper purporting to be a pardon was only a copy.

The state proposed to put witness on his voir dire for answering the prosecutors' questions.

Witness said: "I was sent to the penitentiary from Kearney county in 1876; had a pardon and tore it up the day after I got it."

Cross-examined: "Don't remember who gave it to me; tore it up without reading it."

Defense raised the point that it was no evidence, and witness never had a pardon.

The court decided that preliminary proof was sufficient.

DICK LIDDELL'S TESTIMONY.

The jury was brought in and the examination proceeded. Continuing the witness said: "I am 31 years old; was raised in Jackson county; was member of a band known as the 'James boys;' I became a member four years ago last fall; shortly afterwards I left the state, going to Tennessee; in July, 1880, went to Nashville with Jesse James; found Frank James and family and Jesse's family there; stayed nearly a year; Bill Ryan and Tim Cummings came there; Frank took a house in Nashville and lived there at No. 814 Fatherland street; in March, 1881, Frank, Jesse and myself left there; Bill Ryan got captured; we got a scare and lit out; went to Hite's place and stayed a few days; then went to a nephew of Hite's, and afterwards came back there; arrangements to commit a robbery were made by Jesse and Frank James and Wood Hite, to come out to Missouri and take an express train somewhere up there; this was in May, 1881.

THE GANG RETURNS TO MISSOURI.

"Jesse and I came to Kearney in May, 1881, and rode to Mrs. Samuels' farm; Frank arrived a week later; found Clarence Hite there, and Woods came afterwards. About a week later four of us started out on horseback; we met at Ford's farm, near Richmond; started out from there, but afterwards went back; several days after we started out again; were to meet Wood Hite at Gallatin; we rode most of the night, stopping the next day and night with a Dutch farmer; proceeding we came close to Gallatin; Jesse was then taken sick and we all went back, the party scattering; Frank and I went to Ford's, and a week later started again, traveling a part of the way alone; met the others near Winston; we left our horses, and went to town after dark; Jesse and Frank and Wood and myself were to capture the engineer and the others to take the baggage car.

DETAILS OF THE ROBBERY.

"Wood and I got out on the tender; when we got a little ways the train stopped, and we heard shooting; we shot several times to scare the engineer; he stopped the train, and we made him move the train on; the engineer pulled the throttle and jumped off; we did not know how to stop the train, and Frank came through and stopped it; Wood and I got off the engine and went back, and we all left the train; Jesse and Frank said they thought they had killed a couple of men; Jesse said he was pretty sure he had killed one, and Frank said a man had peeped in, and he shot at the man, and he fell off the train; we got $700 or $800 in all; the money was in packages; we rode hard all night after the robbery, and stopped in a pasture about daylight, and distributed the money; went from there to Bird's, where we stayed about a week."

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

W W Duncan, Olympia	W A Glover, Spok Falls
E Overman, Huntsville	J M Wheat, Union
Mrs Owens, Marshall	Miss Owens, Marshall
L G Phelps, Buxton, D T	War Comstock, Petaluma
J Gray, wf & ch, W W	R M Smith, Kalama
H Knowlton, Farmington	G D Landers, McMinville
Mrs W L Hill, Dalles	Mrs Sparks & sis, Dalles
D H Welch, Astoria	W C Hill, Spokane Falls
Mrs Sutherland, Sauvies I	I C Townsend, Spo Falls
C C Hobert, Dallas	E Dorcy, Spokane Falls
J M Edwards, N P R R	G W Frenchawf, Sher Cir
J Spaman, Sherman Cir	F T Sampson, Dalles
A Berlonsky, Cathlamet	E Ross, Smith Bend
J Weldon, Smith Bend	T Rooney, do
W H Young, Oak Point	M Williams, Oak Point
J G Elliott, Brookfield	F W DaHuff, Dalles
Jas McGuin, O C R R	A W Scott, Dallas
M T Ettrich, Vancouver	Gen J C Tidball, U S A
Col H I Dodge, U S A	W McWilliams, Or City
Robt Fax, Astoria	Mrs D Stewart, Astoria
W B Dilland, St Helens	G Verdier, Sea Side
W T Webber, Spo Falls	W Smith, Spo Falls

CLARENDON.

H Lamgman, S F	W Alison, S F
W J Martin, Heron	C A White, Kalama
L G Caudle, St Helens	B A Seaboy, Ilwaco
E S Oakley, "	W Ward, "
W Barlow & fm, Barlow's	L A Loomis, "
Mrs Buckingham & ch, Barlows	Capt J H D Gray, Ilwaco
	G Smith, Oakland
Capt Hamond, Astoria	G Ross, "
J H Machelle, Chicago	F E Moe, F Grove
A Brown, Coos Bay	Mrs J Smith & ch, Hub'd
C A Segelake, Columbia Cy	Miss M Smith, "
G Hullen, Tacoma	S Pettyjohn, Pendleton
Lt J S Parke, U S A	M V Koontz, Halsey
W Sutherland, Dalles	Miss E Richardson, Van
S J Donaldson, Van	J D Robertson, W W
C McNulty, Dalles	M Maxwell, Or City
H H Buckins, Or City	H Graver, Jr, "
H Nelson, "	J L Otis, S F
S M Gilmore, Astoria	J Grote, S F
Miss C Yant, "	E E Johnson, Missoula
M Marmal, Villard	H O Turnson, Jacksonville
D S Jenkins, W W	T F Stillings, Maine
T F Sampson, Dalles	Thos P Burns, Oswego
Sherman's European Circus Co, performers and band—30 people.	

THE ESMOND.

H Cornelius, Santa Clara	Mrs A Robinson, S Clara
Peter Mark, Kalama	Geo Felix, Kalama
C F Kraft, Denver	J M Downs, Salem
Chas Rickman, Dalles	H M Bryant, Hillsboro
A R Price, Dalles	J L Carpenter, Lincoln
W E Longbridge, Mansfield, Ohio	R Carpenter, Mansfield
	Davis Rees, Erie
A W Robert, N Y	Mrs Rock & 2 chdn, S F
H B Nye, Oswego	L Ripoll, Spanish Stud'nts
Eugene Olwares, Span S	T W Denney, St Joe
H Gross & wf, Iowa	J F Carty & wf, Sacramento
W Burren, Missoula	
A Anderson, N Y	T Hosmer, Penn
T Rosenblatt, S F	F Roberts & wf, Camp Harney
Mrs M Appleby	
J W Phelan, Missoula	J R Stebbins, S F
C P Smith & wf, Dayton	P G Gadden, Dayton
J Kelly, Dayton	J F Brindle, Salem
S Slade, Wis	Mrs Williams & children, McMinnville
S Siegel, S F	
M N Gird, Corvallis	T J Baxter, Vancouver
Miss Annie Ainsworth	Mr Herold & wf
Mr Meck	Geo Tilden
Frank Hepburn	Manuel Gonzalez
Carlos Garcia	Valentine Coro
Tomas Garcia	Jose Zombardero
Louis Sancho	Manuel De Mata
Miguel Lopez	Antonio Guilax
Alexander Renero	E Guevara
Eugene Antona	Francisco Olvera
Antonio Carranza, Spanish Students	
E F Johnson, O R & N	Miss L Dent, Seattle
W P Boyd, Seattle	P Glenn, Dalles

Redemption of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Up to the close of business to-day called bonds had been redeemed at the treasury as follows: Under the 115th call, $15,035,300; 116th, $1,390,000; 117th, $26,800,700; 118th, $15,907,000; 119th, $14,611,200; 120th, $11,737,450; 121st, $4,015, 250.

A nine-year-old son of C. W. Thompson, general manager of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, was drowned Wednesday at Sims, a station on the Northern Pacific. Mr. Thompson was preparing at the time to join General Manager Haupt's party.

TRADE AND

[illegible] city and country by [illegible] Johnson of the *Daily* [illegible]. The party left on a special train, each carrying with them a magnificent sample of grain, and all highly pleased with their visit.

For troublesome wakefulness, dizziness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Trial Bottle [illegible]

The American consul at Carthagena says the locusts have destroyed the crops throughout Colombia during the past season.

[illegible] with wonderful success in all cases of skin disease. Try it.

ELECTRIC PLASTERS

[illegible] Complaint [illegible] and Kidney [illegible] combined with a [illegible] Plaster. [illegible] everywhere.

[illegible] property must be made prior to adjournment of said board.

E. N. SANDERS,
Assessor Multnomah County, State of Oregon.
Portland, August 1, 1883.

WOOD WOOD

[illegible] say in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

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